



# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-91-158  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-91-158

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15 August 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## United States & Canada

### U.S. Copyright Complaints Said 'Unreasonable'

HK1508025591 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 Aug 91 p 7

[By Alan Nip]

[Text] The United States has no reason to complain about the lack of intellectual property protection in China, a senior Chinese copyright official said yesterday.

Shen Rengan, director of the State Copyright Bureau, said China had already made enormous progress on protecting copyright in the country during the past decade.

Speaking at a news conference to mark China's attendance at the Hong Kong International Book Fair, Mr Shen said Beijing had also made an effort to join world copyright protection bodies.

"If there was a real big leap forward, then that was in the 1980s when economic reforms were started and China made great progress in copyright protection," he said.

Mr Shen blamed a minority of unfriendly elements in the U.S. for making unreasonable complaints against China on the issue.

Alleged infringement of U.S. copyrights in China features prominently in a congressional debate on whether to extend China's most favoured nation (MFN) trade status.

Mr Shen said removing MFN would hurt not only China but the U.S. and the economy of other regions like Hong Kong.

Top Chinese trade officials will leave for the U.S. on Saturday to soothe tempers over China's mounting trade surplus and patchy record on copyright protection.

"China is taking steps to increase the transparency of its foreign trade policies and regulations," said Sun Zhenyu, director of American and Oceanian Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The team, to be led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Tong Zhiguang, will include diplomats and officials from the customs, patent and copyright offices. The talks will last four days.

In 1990, China had its first overall trade surplus since 1983. Washington said its surplus with the U.S. was more than U.S.\$10 billion (HK [Hong Kong]\$78 million) and feared the figure might be more than U.S.\$15 billion this year.

Mr Sun hoped something positive would come out of the U.S. talks, he was quoted as saying in the CHINA DAILY yesterday.

He said China was working to expand its imports from the U.S.

"We have stopped the downward trend of our imports from the U.S., which dropped 16 per cent in 1990," Mr

Sun said, adding that China's U.S. imports rose 6.2 per cent during the first half of 1991 compared with the same period in 1990.

He said China was trying to improve protection of copyrights and patents.

China this year enacted its first copyright law, but U.S. officials said it was not strong enough.

### Daily Assails Former U.S. Envoy's Taiwan Remarks

HK1508092591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 91 p 7

[Article by Xiao Xi (5135 6007): "Mr. James Lilley's Statement and Behavior Merit Attention"]

[Text] On 8 August, some Taiwan and overseas scholars taking part in an academic seminar on "cross-strait relations" in Beijing issued a joint statement to protest the willful statements and conduct of certain individuals in the United States on the Taiwan question, statements and conduct intended to split China. The joint statement reflected the strong aspirations of the Chinese people to oppose foreign intervention, safeguard China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and realize the reunification of the motherland. It also exposed the malicious intent of certain individuals to engage stubbornly in hegemonism and to seek the continued division of China.

The first person named in this protest is James Lilley. This gentleman was once the U.S. ambassador to the PRC. On 7 May this year, shortly before completing his term of office, he indicated to the government leaders of our country: I thank the Chinese Government for its support and cooperation during my tenure. He also expressed his intention to work for the restoration and development of Sino-U.S. relations. People still remember such a refined and courteous gesture very clearly. However, a few days after this gentleman left China, he suddenly put on another face and made impertinent remarks, saying that China has a "condemned system," "China today is a declining empire with 20th century nuclear teeth and a 19th century view of sovereign rights." He also attacked China's proposal to reunify Taiwan and the mainland peacefully with the "one country, two systems" as "overbearing" and an "outdated view of sovereign rights." He even used the words "irresponsible remarks" to make unfounded countercharges. But more importantly, it should be noted that this gentleman had gone to China's Taiwan province to air his outrageous views and comment wantonly on matters which are purely within the confines of Chinese domestic affairs.

Please excuse this writer for irreverence, but in the words of Mr. James Lilley himself: Indeed who is making "irresponsible remarks?" Taiwan has always been a part of Chinese territory, and there is only one China in the world and the PRC Government is the sole legitimate government of China. As far as the question of Taiwan is concerned, China's "view of sovereign rights" has always



been consistent and clear cut. It is not and will never be outdated. It should be pointed out that China's position on the Taiwan question has been recognized by the three U.S. administrations in the Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communiqué, Communiqué on the Establishment of Sino-U.S. Diplomatic Relations, and the 1982 "17 August" Joint Communiqué. As a former U.S. ambassador to China, James Lilley should be very much aware of this. Otherwise, how could you have been able to fill the public post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary?

Please excuse this writer for irreverence, but again, in the words of Mr. James Lilley: Which is "the declining empire with 20th century nuclear teeth and 19th century views of sovereign rights?" Please do not assess the changes in history in such an undignified, furious manner. Rather, please reflect calmly: Do you not rely on the 20th century nuclear teeth of your country to insist on old-line imperialism's 19th century views on sovereign rights? The Chinese people are no stranger to such "views on sovereign rights." We will not forget that humiliating episode in China's history when its territory was cut up and divided and its sovereignty trampled upon. James Lilley wants to look at the question of China's sovereignty through the obsolete perspective of ancient powers: That China should agree to their wanton demand to transgress upon its sovereignty and interfere in its domestic affairs on the question of Taiwan. He is making a mistake here. It is universal knowledge that the principle of respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries has long been enshrined in the UN Charter and it is also widely recognized that this principle today serves as the norm in the conduct of relations between states. Only those people who cling stubbornly to hegemonism and power politics will oppose this principle and advocate a so-called new view on sovereign rights.

The reunification of China is the common aspirations of all Chinese people on both sides of the Strait as well as all over the world. In view of China's history and the prevailing situation, the Chinese Government advanced the "one country, two systems" model as a solution to the question of China's reunification. This is purely China's own affair, so what right do some people in the United States have to be making injudicious criticisms and remarks? James Lilley's claim that the Chinese Government's proposal of the "one country, two systems" was an "overbearing act" is a distortion of facts. On the other hand, the attempts by certain people in the United States to interfere brazenly in China and attempt to secure the continued division of China so as to turn Taiwan forever into their sphere of interest—this is what is truly overbearing.

The statements and behavior of James Lilley and others with the intent to split China are not an isolated phenomenon. They reflect a new development at the present time. The "Taiwan independence" forces within Taiwan have grown rampant in recent days, while all kinds of absurd views and statements in favor of "Taiwan independence" have created quite a clamor, too. Meanwhile, certain people

in the United States have responded to these forces and acted in collusion with them by singing the same tune. This shows that there are always some people in the United States who do not want to see China reunified and who, at every available opportunity, will expose their desire to keep China forever divided. We want to warn these people who harbor sinister designs: Do not engage in stupid acts which will jeopardize the relations between China and the United States, and do not harbor any wishful thinking. China's determination to safeguard its sovereignty and its territorial integrity is unshakable.

#### 'Roundup' on 'Rapidly' Growing U.S. Arms Exports

OW1408210491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1438 GMT 14 Aug 91

["Roundup" by XINHUA reporter He Dalong (0149 1129 7127): "A Strange Phenomenon in the World Arms Market"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug (XINHUA)—In recent years, a strange phenomenon has appeared in the world arms market: While some countries have decreased their arms exports, the United States is rapidly increasing its exports.

According to an annual report released by a research institute of the U.S. Congress in early August, arms exports by France, Britain, Germany, and Italy last year dropped to 10.3 percent from 22.4 percent of the total global arms sales in 1989. Meanwhile, the proportion of U.S. arms exports in the global arms sales rose to 40 percent, overtaking the Soviet Union as the world's top arms exporting nation.

The U.S. congressional report gave an explicit explanation of such a phenomenon: "Because of the ending of the cold war and a reduction in U.S. defense procurements at home, U.S. arms manufacturers have started to pay greater attention to vying for foreign markets in order to partially offset the deficit caused by a drop in domestic orders."

The primary market of U.S. arms exports is the Third World, with the Middle East countries being the main buyers. According to the U.S. congressional report, the volume of U.S. arms sales to the Third World in 1990 was more than double that in 1989, constituting 44.8 percent of the total volume of weapons purchased by the Third World. After the outbreak of the Gulf crisis last year, the United States sold about \$15 billion worth of munitions to the Gulf and Middle Eastern countries, thus increasing its sales of conventional weapons to the Middle East in 1990 to 36 percent. As far as this matter is concerned, the U.S. Congress could not but admit that this U.S. policy "is creating an extremely dangerous world pervaded with munitions."

There is another strange phenomenon: The United States exports the most munitions and yet shouts the loudest slogan on "arms control."

In June 1991, the U.S. Government made a proposal, appealing to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to discuss the question of "collective self-restraint" in selling arms to the Middle East region, and in July, the United States again suggested a UN "registration" system for global arms sales. On the other hand, however, U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney said that arms control is a "protracted and complex process" and that "we should not be naive with regard to such things as the following: In the name of arms control, we should stop supplying weaponry to the Middle East," because "this is unwise."

International public opinion has noticed that the United States is pursuing a strange policy of making proposals for "arms control" while doing arms business as usual—or controlling only others' munitions, not its own. According to a prediction by the U.S. Defense Information Center, U.S. arms exports and foreign military aid in the 1991 fiscal year (from October 1990 to September 1991) may reach as high as \$41 billion. Moreover, the U.S. congressional report said the U.S. Government is planning to sell an additional \$14.5 billion worth of munitions to Saudi Arabia.

#### **Bush Submits Security Strategy to Congress**

OW1408035691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0302 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Washington, August 13 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush today submitted to the Congress the National Security Strategy Report 1991, emphasizing a shift of U.S. strategic focus "to regional threats and peaceful engagement."

In a White House statement, Bush, who is vacationing at Kennebunkport, Maine, said that although the cold war is over, "the world remains a volatile place, with ethnic antagonisms, national rivalries, religious tensions, spreading armaments, personal ambitions, and lingering authoritarianism."

Bush said the report emphasizes "the enduring political, economic and military foundations of our national strategy, yet acknowledges the mandate for change in implementing elements of that strategy."

He said that in dealing with the U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship, which is an inescapable priority of the U.S. strategic concerns, the United States will take into account "a more internally oriented and less threatening Soviet Union."

The essence of U.S. national security strategy, Bush said, remains not only to protect U.S. citizens and interests, but also "to help create a new world in which our fundamental ideals not only survive but flourish."

The report, as required by the 1986 Goldwater-Nichols Amendment to the National Security Act, is seen here as a blueprint of the U.S.-advocated "new world order," for

it outlines what the U.S. will do in the future in accordance with American "values and ideals."

According to the White House, the report emphasizes the following major points:

- The 40-year-old U.S. containment strategy "must now be modified to reflect geo-strategic realities."
- Encouraging "the constructive evolution of the Soviet Union."
- While the world is increasingly interdependent, U.S. leadership across the board remains "essential."
- Use of "smaller, more agile forces" to deal with regional conflicts.
- Continuing to attach importance to East Asia and the Pacific and U.S. "vital role" there.
- Enhanced support for a revitalized United Nations to help keep peace, improve the human condition, and ameliorate human suffering, and
- Continued U.S. military presence in foreign countries.

#### **U.S. Plane Delivers Relief Goods to Shanghai**

HK1408090191 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
10 Aug 91 p 1

["U.S. Military Plane Assigned To Deliver Relief Goods and Materials to Stricken Areas Arrives in Shanghai"]

[Text] Shanghai, 9 Aug (WEN WEI PO)—A huge U.S. C-5A military cargo plane, carrying the first batch of 70 tons of relief goods contributed by the U.S. Government to flooded areas in Anhui, arrived at Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport at 1015 this morning. The relief goods include 26,000 blankets, milk powder, medicine, and medical equipment, valued at around \$300,000. Wardlaw, U.S. consul general in Shanghai, handed over the relief goods to representatives from Anhui at Hongqiao Airport. It has been reported that China Eastern Airlines will deliver the relief goods and materials contributed by the U.S. Government to Hefei, Anhui within the next few days.

Over the past few days, the Air Force of Pakistan, U.S. Northwest Airlines, and China Eastern Airlines have also delivered scores of tons of medicine, food, blankets, tents, clothes, and other relief goods from other countries to Shanghai. By the morning of 9 August, the cargo section of China Eastern Airlines had received 167 tons of international relief goods. More than 70 tons of relief goods have been promptly delivered to the disaster areas. China Eastern Airlines will continue to dispatch C-130 cargo planes to deliver the rest of the relief goods to flooded areas in Anhui and Jiangsu.

**Correction on Criticism of U.S. Political Figures**

WA1508164391

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "U.S. Political Figures Criticized on Taiwan," published in the 13 August China DAILY REPORT, page 4:

Third paragraph of item, from first sentence, make read... Institute in Taiwan, Natale Bellocchi. In the wake of Lilley's speech, he said that "recognition... (correcting spelling of name, changing "she" to "he").

**Tian Jiyun Meets Canadian Environmental Group**OW1408120391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1145 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today with Len Good, deputy minister of environment, and E. Dowleswell, assistant deputy minister of environment and director of Atmospheric Environment Service of Canada.

Tian praised the cooperation between the two countries in climatology and other fields, and said that China's climate departments would actively participate in international cooperation.

Good and his party arrived here on August 11 to attend the third meeting of two countries' joint working group on cooperation in the field of climate technology.

Zou Jingmeng, director of the State Meteorological Administration of China, was present at today's meeting.

**Northeast Asia****Officials Meet Visiting Japanese Delegation****Wang Zhen on Flood Aid**OW1408085191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0827 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—Wang Zhen, Chinese vice-president and honorary president of the China Association for International Friendly Contact, met with Ryoichi Sasakawa, chairman of the Sasakawa Foundation of Japan, and his party here this afternoon.

Prior to the meeting, Sasakawa donated 50 million Japanese yen to the flood-stricken areas in China through the China National Committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

Wang, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, thanked Sasakawa for his kind donation and said the people in the flooded areas would surely achieve victory in combating the flood with the help of all the Chinese people including compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, as well as the international community.

Sasakawa said he hoped the people in the flooded areas would score an early victory over the disaster so as to restore production and rebuild their homes.

**Zhu Rongji Praises Cooperation**OW1508102391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0944 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji met here this afternoon with Ryoichi Sasakawa, chairman of the Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation of Japan, Morizo Ishidate, president of the Japan-China Medical Association, and their party.

During the meeting, the Chinese vice-premier praised the cooperation between the Japanese friends and the Chinese side, saying the cooperation has helped promote China's public health undertakings. He also expressed thanks to Mr. Sasakawa and other Japanese visitors for their generous donations to China's flood-hit areas.

92-year-old Sasakawa replied: "We have only done what we should do."

Zhu and the guests had a friendly conversation on the traditional cultural links and friendship between the people of China and Japan.

Chinese Public Health Minister Chen Minzhang attended the meeting.

**Tian Jiyun Meets Overseas Chinese From Osaka**OW1408121691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1156 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met with a Overseas Chinese delegation from Osaka, Japan, at the Great Hall of the People here today.

During the meeting, Tian expressed the hope that the Overseas Chinese in economic and trade circles would contribute more to the further development of Sino-Japanese economic and trade ties.

The delegation, headed by President of the Lung Tai Medicine Chemical Ltd. of Osaka Leu Shih Shiang, arrived in Beijing August 11.

During the meeting, the delegation delivered a total of 5.2 million yen in cash to Tian as donation to China's flood-hit areas. Tian extended thanks to the Overseas Chinese in Osaka and said he would have the money sent to the flooded areas as soon as possible.



### Commentary Views Sino-Japanese Relations

HK1508085891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
14 Aug 91 p 6

[Commentary by staff reporters Sun Dongmin (1327 2639 3046) and Zhang Guocheng (1728 0948 2052): "New Starting Point in Development of Sino-Japanese Relations"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu satisfactorily wound up his four-day visit to China on the morning of 3 August. He is satisfied with the achievements of his visit. Premier Li Peng said the visit has given impetus to the existing Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation. The visit indicates that Sino-Japanese relations have returned to normal.

The current visit is another made by a Japanese prime minister to China, following the last visit by Takeshita to China in 1988. During his stay in Beijing, Kaifu held fruitful talks with Premier Li Peng on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. General Secretary Jiang Zemin and President Yang Shangkun met with Prime Minister Kaifu. The Japanese prime minister delivered a policy speech entitled "A New World and Japanese-Chinese Relations" to various circles in the capital. The governments of the two countries also signed and exchanged notes on a gratis cultural fund. The Japanese Government decided to donate another \$1.5 million for emergency relief to China. Prime Minister Kaifu's enthusiasm for developing Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation has left a deep impression on us.

As close neighbors separated only by a strip of water, China and Japan should get along with each other in friendship for generations. The development of bilateral relations has been the main topic of the talks between the leaders of the two countries. Prime Minister Kaifu said Japanese-Chinese friendship has always been a pillar of Japan's diplomacy. Based on deep self-reproach for its past history, Japan should march forward as a peaceful country. Kaifu clearly stated that Japan has strictly followed the Japanese-Chinese Joint Statement and Japanese-Chinese Treaty of Peace and Friendship in handling its relations with Taiwan. Premier Li Peng pointed out that China has always attached importance to Sino-Japanese relations. Since the normalization of relations between the two countries, the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed by the two countries, have served as an important guide for the development of bilateral relations. Premier Li pointed out that the two countries should conduct education in the tradition of Sino-Japanese friendship among young people, so that they will realize that the current development of Sino-Japanese relations has not come easily and that the relay baton of Sino-Japanese friendship should be passed on from one generation to the other. The leaders of the two countries have paid great attention to the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations

which falls next year. They plan to hold all kinds of activities to mark the occasion and take this as a turning point in carrying forward the cause and laying a foundation for Sino-Japanese friendship in the years ahead and the next century.

The world is now at the historic period in which a new structure is replacing the old. In this historic period, Sino-Japanese relations shoulder a great responsibility for world peace and stability. For this reason, Prime Minister Kaifu regards the strengthening of "Japanese-Chinese relations in Asia" and "Japanese-Chinese relations in the world" as one of the purposes of his current visit. Premier Li Peng said: China holds that the new international political and economic order should be established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence rather than be controlled by a small number of big powers. In this regard, the United Nations should play an important role. Kaifu agreed with Li Peng's views and proposals that the world is developing in a multipolar direction and that the United Nations should play an important role in the establishment of a new international order. Both sides also held identical or similar views on other international and regional issues.

In the talks, both sides adopted a positive attitude and showed great interest in the further development of Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations. Figures from Japanese economic circles believe that Sino-Japanese economic relations will be rapidly resumed following Kaifu's visit to China. Investment by nongovernmental enterprises in China will become active again. There is great potential and bright prospects for Sino-Japanese cooperation in economic, science, technological, and other fields.

Prime Minister Kaifu's successful visit to China is a new starting point in the development of Sino-Japanese relations. The normalization of relations between the two countries is of great significance. So long as both sides abide by the spirit of the principles prescribed in the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, both China and Japan will certainly be able to open up a new period of mature, neighborly relations.

### Japanese Bank Opens Branch in Shanghai

OW1408035791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT  
14 Aug 91

[Text] Shanghai, Aug. 14 KYODO—The Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ), one of Japan's three long-term credit banks, opened a branch in Shanghai on Wednesday, becoming the third foreign bank to run a branch in the major Chinese commercial center since the 1949 birth of New China.

The IBJ is the second Japanese bank to set up a branch in Shanghai, following Sanwa Bank.

The branch will take foreign-currency deposits, provide loans in foreign currencies, and intermediary services to foreign companies looking for Chinese business partners for joint ventures.

But the branch is not authorized to deal with deposits and loans in the Chinese yuan.

#### **Contract To Import Iron Pipes From Japan Signed**

*HK1408101891 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
14 Aug 91 p 2*

[By staff reporter Qu Yingpu: "Pact To Purchase Pipes From Japan"]

[Text] China signed a contract yesterday to import 6.7 billion yen (\$49 million) worth of Japanese iron pipes.

The 2.6-metre-bore ductile iron pipes will be produced by Kubota Corporation of Japan, according to the contract between Kubota, Mitsui and Corporation Ltd and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation (CMC).

The deal is part of a package of projects financed by the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan, said Wu Yue, an official with CMC, China's leading foreign trader of machinery and equipment.

The contract for a soft loan for the deal was signed last August, Wu said.

The pipes will be laid between Huairou County and the Miyun Reservoir to the north of Beijing as part of a huge water supply project under construction to ease the capital's water demand, he said.

The project, which will be completed in 1994, aims to channel the water from the reservoir 80 kilometres away to Beijing. It will help increase the daily water supply capacity of Beijing to 2.2 million tons, Wu said.

Water supplies in Beijing still fall short of the demand of rising industrial production and daily life, despite the city's efforts to increase supply capacity to 1.7 million tons a day.

Experts said that the deal, together with other purchases financed by the Japanese side, would further boost China's imports from Japan, which picked up this year after an 18 month slump.

According to the latest statistics released by the Chinese Customs, Sino-Japanese trade topped \$9.98 billion during the first seven months of this year. Of the trade value, China's imports chalked up a hefty 28.7 percent over the corresponding 1990 period to reach \$4.88 billion while exports hit \$5.1 billion, up 24.4 percent.

This increase in transactions ensures a stable position for Japan as China's second biggest trading partner, second only to Hong Kong.

#### **Japan-Funded Automated Flood Control Works Planned**

*HK1308105591 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 13 Aug 91 p 10*

[By Chris Yeung]

[Excerpt] China would set up an automated system on flood control with economic aid from Japan, it was revealed yesterday.

The 300 million yen (HK [Hong Kong]\$17.1 million) aid covers the installation of a computer network linking the State Flood Control Headquarters in Beijing with other parts of China and an upgraded communication system.

Chinese sources said a feasibility study for the project would begin soon and the project was expected to be completed in five years if it went smoothly. [passage omitted]

#### **Joint Hospital With Japan Operational**

*OW1008123291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0823 GMT 10 Aug 91*

[Text] Shanghai, August 10 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Houcheng Stomatological Hospital, the first Sino-foreign joint hospital on the mainland of China, went into official operation here Friday.

Established jointly by the comprehensive service department of the Shanghai Posts and Telecommunications Hospital and a Japanese company, the hospital is equipped with complete sets of advanced Japanese equipment and materials for dental treatment and prosthesis as well as music therapy systems.

Doctors in the hospital, who came from major hospitals in Shanghai, are all skilled and experienced dentists. Some Japanese dentists work in the hospital as technical advisors.

During its trial operation since May, the hospital has treated over 500 patients both from at home and abroad.

#### **Japan's Kaifu Pays Official Visit to Mongolia**

*OW1308073491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0711 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 13 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu arrived here today for a 26-hour official visit to Mongolia, the first ever visit by a Japanese prime minister.

During his visit, Kaifu will meet with Mongolian leaders on furthering bilateral relations and cooperation, and sign agreements, a government spokesman said.

Japan is also reportedly to offer Mongolia economic assistance.

The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972 and bilateral ties have developed in recent years.

In 1989 when visiting Mongolia, former Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno expressed that Japan pursued

a policy of developing its ties with Mongolia gradually and actively. In 1990, the two countries signed an agreement on giving each other the most favored nation trade status.

Japan is Mongolia's major partner in its trade ties with the West and their trade volume reached 31 million U.S. dollars in 1989.

#### **Emergency Aid Promised**

OW1308143491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1400 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 13 (XINHUA)—Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu today promised Mongolia two billion yen (about 14.8 million U.S. dollars) in emergency aid to help the country overcome its present economic difficulties.

Kaifu made the pledge after arriving this afternoon from a 4-day stay in China. Commenting on his trip, Kaifu said the visit was a success, and he vowed to further Sino-Japanese ties.

The prime minister told his counterpart Dashiyn Byambasuren that Japan is studying ways to assist Mongolia. Plans for the future include the renovation of a power plant in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar and upgrading the country's railway and communication facilities.

Japan will also send a delegation to Mongolia for a feasibility study of expanding mining facilities and the provision of medium or long-term economic aid, Kaifu added.

Moreover, the visiting prime minister offered to help Mongolia popularize its classical language, restore cultural relics and train personnel for taxation.

Byambasuren said that Mongolia is in a transitional period from the old economic system to a new one and, as a consequence, is faced with serious difficulties. He reiterated Mongolia's hope for emergency aid and medium or long-term economic assistance from Japan.

Kaifu told his hosts that there will be an international conference in Tokyo in early September devoted to helping Mongolia through its difficulties. Representatives from Japan, the United States, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are scheduled to discuss ways of assisting the country in this crucial transition period.

Leaders from the two governments expressed the belief that the Japanese prime minister's visit signifies a new page in bilateral ties. During their meeting, Byambasuren also accepted an invitation from Kaifu to visit Japan.

Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat later met with the visiting Japanese prime minister.

Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Mongolian Minister of Industry and Commerce Ochiryn Bayarbaatar signed two agreements concerning aid. Japan will provide 50 million yen (about 370,000

U.S. dollars) in free assistance to Mongolia for its cultural development as well as another 948 million yen (about 705 million U.S. dollars) gratis for the development of Mongolian satellite communications.

Kaifu is scheduled to end his two-day visit to Mongolia on Wednesday.

#### **Joint Communique Signed**

OW1408113891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1116 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 14 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu left here this afternoon after a 26-hour visit to Mongolia.

He was seen off at the airport by his Mongolian counterpart Dashiyn Byambasuren and some other high-ranking officials.

A joint communique issued here today described Kaifu's visit as an event of great importance in bilateral ties.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the present situation of their cooperative relations and agreed on the need of their furtherance in the fields of politics, trade, economy, culture, science and technology under the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The communique said Byambasuren briefed Kaifu on the reform underway in Mongolia and the difficulties standing in the way. Kaifu expressed Japan's willingness to play an active role in the setting up of an international mechanism to assist Mongolia.

#### **Column Views North, South Korea UN Membership**

HK1508085691 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 10 Aug 91 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "North, South Korea Join United Nations"]

[Text]

#### **Unanimous Approval by Security Council**

The UN Security Council has unanimously approved a resolution proposing to the UN General Assembly that both North and South Korea be allowed to join the United Nations. At its opening day on 17 September, the new UN General Assembly is expected to approve the membership of the two countries with a two-thirds necessary majority. Thus, North and South Korea, which have been separated for 43 years, will be able to boost the peaceful unification of their country through their own diplomatic activities inside and outside the United Nations. This will not only greatly help peace and development on the Korean peninsula but will also play a positive role for stability and relaxation in the Asian situation.

Since the Korean war in 1950, North and South Korea have been hostile to each other. The United States has, for a long time, stationed massive armed forces in South



Korea, while the Soviet Union has supported North Korea, thus bringing about a stand-off situation between the North and the South. The current development from long-standing strained cold war and confrontation to peaceful coexistence on the Korean peninsula is primarily affected by the situation of U.S.-Soviet detente in recent years. This represents a historic change on the part of the two countries since their founding in 1948.

During the previous U.S.-Soviet cold war period, South Korea applied for membership in the United Nations eight times, i.e., in January 1949, December 1951, April 1961, and July and September 1975, plus three times through the United States, but was rejected. North Korea also applied twice, namely, in February 1949 and January 1952, but was also vetoed by the United States and the West. The constant outbreaks of gunfire and even serious armed conflicts at the Demilitarized Zone on the 38th Parallel caused uneasiness throughout the world.

#### **New Changes in Pyongyang's Policy**

North Korean has always maintained that North and South Korea should join the United Nations as one seat but has now changed its position. This indicates that the Pyongyang policy is subordinated to changes in reality. A major factor is that the Soviet Union is both incapable and unwilling to give massive military and economic aid to Korea. In recent years, the Soviet Union and East Europe have established diplomatic relations with South Korea and developed economic contacts. China and South Korea have also set up trade offices in each other's countries. If Pyongyang still insists on a "single seat," it will not have the support of other countries. On the contrary, it will be more isolated in the world.

Economically, in particular, the gap between North and South Korea has widened. In terms of GNP, the North is only one-tenth of the South and the gaps in other departments are still bigger. Without Soviet aid, it will be even more difficult for North Korea to solve its difficulties. China's opening to the outside world and economic changes also have a strong impact on North Korea.

When meeting the "Japan-Korea Friendship and Promotion Assemblymen Alliance delegation" in Pyongyang last month, President Kim Il-song indicated: "In the future Korea will move as the globe revolves." This time, North Korea has ultimately retreated from insistence on joining the United Nations as "one Korea" to joining it simultaneously. As far as Pyongyang is concerned, the advantage is that Koreans can engage in open activities in the international arena. It can first establish diplomatic relations with Japan, normalize relations with the United States, and then develop economic contacts with the ASEAN and West European Community.

#### **Korea Extricates Itself From International Isolation**

After North and South Korea join the United Nations, the United States will have no excuse to station its troops in South Korea, and the Korean Armistice Agreement (signed in 1953) can be turned into a peace agreement

with North and South Korea as the main bodies. At an appropriate time, when most Koreans deem it necessary, there will be peaceful reunification. Joining the United Nations will certainly be conducive to North Korea's economic improvement. Previously, North Korea was most worried that South Korea would "absorb and unify" the North on the strength of its economic superiority, as West Germany has done with East Germany. However, so long as North Korea develops economically and wins the people's support through necessary political and economic reforms, it is wholly capable of preventing this development.

The "surplus democracy" characterized by frequent demonstrations of radical students and workers and clashes with police has affected social stability and has been increasingly criticized by South Korean residents. Such "democracy" is undesirable. As long as the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il structure in the North genuinely works for the interests of the Korean people, it is not necessarily bad and the Korean people can make a correct judgment themselves. As far as Asia and the rest of the world are concerned, with the UN membership of North and South Korea, the Korean peninsula will be tranquil from now on, and this is a very good thing.

#### **DPRK Postpones Sports Talks With South**

*OW1308053391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0006 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea told South Korea on Monday that it was postponing the fifth round of their inter-Korean sports talks scheduled for the weekend, it was announced here on Monday.

Kim Yu-sun, president of the DPR Korean Olympic Committee, said in a telephone message to his South Korean Counterpart Kim Chong-yol that the defection of a DPR Korean athlete to South Korea as the reason.

South Korea "lured a muscleman of the North side participating in an international judo tournament (last month) in Spain and took him to Seoul," Kim Yu-sun was quoted as saying.

"We notify you that we cannot but postpone the North-South dialogue slated for August 17," the official reportedly said. "We urge your side to frankly apologize for the criminal act and unconditionally send our player back."

Kim Chang-su, the DPR Korean judoka, left his team on their way home after participating in the world championships in June in Barcelona, Spain, and later appeared in South Korea.

The talks were originally scheduled to be held in Panmunjom on Saturday.

### **DPRK Warns South on Student Arrest Warrants**

*OW1308060591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0140 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today warned that the scheduled North-South summit and future North-South relations will be seriously affected if Seoul authorities refuse to withdraw arrest warrants for two visiting South Korean students.

Yon Ki-pok, chairman of the DPRK's headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (PNACR), sent the warning in a broadcast letter to Choe Ho-chung, South Korean deputy prime minister and minister of the Unification Board.

Two South Korean students, Pak Sung-hui and Song Yong-sung, from the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondachyop), arrived in Pyongyang on August 5 and 10 separately to attend the August 15 grand reunification festival, and other reunification festivals.

The South Korean authorities claimed the two students had violated the "national security law" and would be arrested when they returned to Seoul.

In the letter, Yon said the two South Korean students' present visit to Pyongyang was for the early unification of the fatherland. The South Korean authorities' threat to arrest and punish them was inhumane, he said.

Yon said that if the South really wanted to see progress in the North-South summit scheduled for August 27, and improvement in the North-South relations, South Korean authorities should withdraw the arrest warrants and ensure the students safe return to Seoul.

The letter was broadcast over radio today because South Korea refused to accept it in physical form.

## **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

### **Sino-Vietnamese Consultations, Prospects Viewed**

#### **WEN WEI PO Editorial**

*HK1408041391 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
14 Aug 91 p 2*

[Editorial: "Sino-Vietnamese Consultations Are Conducive to Peace in Asia"]

[Text] The Sino-Vietnamese consultations at the vice ministerial level have made progress, as manifested in both sides' news releases: 1) Both sides gradually concur in their views on the situation in Cambodia; support Sihanouk, who has been elected chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council; and respect the decisions reached unanimously by the council. 2) Both sides support the framework outlined by the documents of the UN Security Council's five permanent members, and use this framework to solve the Cambodian problem. 3) Both sides have made progress in

promoting the forthcoming Cambodian Supreme National Council meeting, which will soon be held in Thailand, as well as creating conditions for resuming the international conference in Paris.

From the communique's structure, we can clearly see that China has always put complete settlement of the Cambodian issue before normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. China welcomes Vietnam's declaration on promoting a solution to the Cambodian problem, as well as the practical action it will take.

Therefore, China strongly urges Vietnam to create conditions for the forthcoming Cambodian Supreme National Council meeting, which will be held in Thailand, and for the international conference in Paris. If Vietnam refrains from setting up obstacles and if it exerts influence on Phnom Penh, then, the conditions will exist for the two meetings to succeed.

When the Cambodian problem is solved, Sino-Vietnamese relations will certainly witness a breakthrough. From the news releases, we can see that China and Vietnam have exchanged ideas on normalization of relations between the two countries and on restoration of economic, trade, communications, posts, and business links between the two countries as soon as possible. "Both sides express satisfaction over the results of the consultations, and agree to continue the consultations in the near future."

China and Vietnam agree that "normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is in accordance with the common wish of the peoples of the two countries, as well as being conducive to peace, stability, and cooperation in the region."

Restoration of friendly relations between China and Vietnam is a forthcoming fact. However, despite what some people say, the development of Sino-Vietnamese relations will not return to an alliance relationship.

China will not force its own ideology or social pattern on others. Likewise, it will not accept values or political patterns forced upon it by others. China has developed friendly relations with the countries surrounding it, and the foundation of this kind of relations is the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China develops relations with Japan in this direction. It also observes these principles when developing relations with the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and East European countries. When handling relations with Vietnam, it follows the same rule.

The twists and turns in Sino-Vietnamese relations do not come from ideology or political pattern. The same ideology does not necessarily mean good bilateral relations. The clash between China and Vietnam comes from China's opposition to aggression and to using force to intervene in the internal affairs of another country. This is out of its desire to safeguard peace in Indochina and stability in Southeast Asia.

The five principles of peaceful coexistence can really promote peace and cooperation in the region and, at the same time, allow two countries to maintain good relations forever. Each country has a different situation, and what reform style and political system to practice should naturally be determined by the people in that country. Therefore, the cooperative relations between China and Vietnam do not involve each other's internal affairs and operation; it is only normal interaction between two countries.

When Sino-Vietnamese relations become normal, China will have built friendly relations with all the countries surrounding it. China opens up to its neighbors in every direction. This not only can greatly promote commercial and industrial development in China, but also benefit economic development in Indochina. The great power of the five principles of peaceful coexistence will certainly play its role in bilateral economic cooperation.

The war in Indochina has lasted many years. In order to promote peace in Indochina and solve the Cambodian problem, China has made contributions which are obvious to all, and this will certainly upgrade China's international status.

#### HSIN WAN PAO Column

*HK1508094291 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO  
in Chinese 15 Aug 91 p 1*

["Political Talk" column: "China, Vietnam Reportedly Reach Two Agreements on Cambodian Situation"]

[Text] These days, overseas media have made new analyses on the relations between China and Vietnam, convinced that they are truly progressing toward restoration and development of bilateral relations. This change is connected to the replacement of Vietnamese Communist Party general secretary, the personnel reshuffle in the Politburo, and the full-scale government reorganization.

Last week, Nguyen Dy Nien, Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, arrived in Beijing to negotiate with his Chinese counterpart, Xu Dunxin. Just before Nguyen Dy Nien left China, Qian Qichen, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, also met with him. According to a XINHUA report, Qian Qichen expressed pleasure and satisfaction over the result of the negotiations.

But what is the result, specifically? No mention is made in the press communique published by the two sides on the vice foreign ministerial talks. The content of the communique merely followed the original agenda: First commenting on the latest developments in Cambodia and putting forward the principles to be followed by the two sides in handling the Cambodian situation; then, publicizing that China and Vietnam will resume professional contacts in such areas as economy and trade, transportation, and post and telecommunications as soon as possible.

The media abroad point out that China and Vietnam have reached agreements on at least two important

issues: One is the proposition that the Khmer Rouge continue to participate in the future Cambodian Government and safeguard the political power representing all four parties under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk; the other is the proposition that the UN intervention in the Cambodian situation should not go overboard, as the best way is to let the four parties in Cambodia settle the problem through negotiations among themselves.

The truth of the above description of the two agreements needs further verification. Fortunately, however, a session of the Cambodian Supreme National Council is going to be held in Thailand. This session will make some decisions on such issues as the moving of the Supreme National Council into Phnom Penh to start formal operation and the stationing of representatives of the three parties of Democratic Kampuchea, among the four parties, in Phnom Penh. By that time, these decisions would open a window to the developments in the situation.

The Sino-Vietnamese communique affirms the UN role in the Cambodian situation and expresses the wish that the latter will continue to give full play to its role. However, some countries do want to have a hand in this region once again through the UN's commitment to the Cambodian situation. Therefore, it would benefit the country's autonomy and foreign relations if all parties in the Cambodian Supreme National Council could take account of the national interests, bury the hatchet, achieve reconciliation among nationalities, and reach agreement on pending problems as soon as possible.

Also according to the latest news, the fact that Nguyen Co Thach, former member of the Vietnamese Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, was excluded from the present Vietnamese leadership is also connected to the improvement of Sino-Vietnamese relations. It is said that before the Vietnamese top echelon was reshuffled, Nguyen Van Linh, former general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and former Prime Minister Do Muoi went to the southwestern part of China to meet with Chinese leaders. After the reorganization, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Van Linh's number two man, also went to Beijing for talks. Only after the top-level negotiations did Nguyen Dy Nien begin his talks in Beijing. It was also said recently that the new party General Secretary Do Muoi is coming to China this fall, which will be a public visit marking the formal restoration of bilateral relations.

#### Philippine Officials' Taiwan Visits Opposed

*HK1208095791 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0943 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Manila, Aug 12 (AFP)—The Chinese Government, reacting to a flurry of visits by senior Philippine officials to Taiwan, restated Monday its objections to such exchanges and warned it would not honor any agreements they produce.

"We would like to reiterate that the Chinese Government is firmly opposed to any official exchanges between the countries that have diplomatic ties with China and



Taiwan, or to the signing of any treaty or agreement of an official nature between them," Chinese embassy spokesman Guo Baocheng said.

"Any official agreement signed between a country and Taiwan is illegal and null and void," he added.

Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao, Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia, Labor Secretary Ruben Torres and other officials went to Taipei last week after Manila allowed Taiwan fishing boats to pass through Philippine waters en route to the South Pacific.

A controversial agreement signed last month by Philippine and Taiwan officials was scrapped following opposition from China, but President Corazon Aquino last week issued an executive order allowing passage for Taiwan vessels.

The visits by Aquino's senior aides—intended to boost trade, investments and labor opportunities for the Philippines—came on the heels of her order.

Despite warming relations in recent years, China still regards Taiwan as a mere province and has strenuously tried to prevent other countries from pursuing a "two-China" policy.

The Philippines officially adheres to a one-China doctrine diplomatically, but cultivates closer economic ties with its rich northern neighbor Taiwan.

The Philippine labor department said in a statement that a Taiwan employment mission will visit Manila shortly to launch the recruitment of some 75,000 contract workers as more industries are opened to foreign labor.

A total of 300,000 new jobs in plastics, textiles and garments, chemicals, metallurgy and farm machinery will be made available to workers from the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, it said.

The Philippines is planning to send a labor mission to Taiwan to smoothen out the entry of Filipino workers, it added.

Tens of thousands of Filipinos now work in Taiwan as professionals, laborers, employees and domestics.

#### **Tibetan Government Delegation Visits Singapore**

##### **Meets Deputy Prime Minister**

*OW1308030891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[By reporter Cai Ximei (5591 6932 2734)]

[Text] Singapore, 12 August (XINHUA)—The visiting Tibet Autonomous Regional Government friendship delegation called on the Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Ong Teng Cheong this morning.

Ong Teng Cheong extended a warm welcome to the delegation, led by Vice Chairman Mao Rubai, and

expressed his appreciation for the cordial reception accorded to him by the Tibetan people when he visited Tibet last September.

Ong Teng Cheong briefed the Chinese guests on the history and development of Singapore. Mao Rubai gave a briefing on the development and changes in the 40 years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet. Both sides expressed their desire to further expand mutual exchanges and cooperation.

The Tibet Autonomous Regional Government delegation arrived in Singapore on 9 August for a visit at the invitation of the Singapore's Minister of State for Home Affairs Peter Sung.

##### **Cited on Dalai Lama**

*OW1408173791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 14 Aug 91*

[Text] Singapore, August 14 (XINHUA)—China welcomes Dalai Lama back to Tibet if he changes his mind and gives up his separatism stand, said Vice-Chairman of China's Tibet Autonomous region Mao Rubai today.

Addressing a press conference here this afternoon, Mao said Tibet is part of China, but Dalai Lama advocates "Tibet independent" and has been engaged in actions of separation in the past decades after he fled Tibet in 1959.

If he changes his mind, gives up his "independent Tibet" actions and is willing to do something for ethnical unity, for the Tibetan people and for Tibet's development, "we welcome his return and we can negotiate other problems but not 'independent Tibet,'" Mao added.

A seven-member Tibetan delegation led by Mao Rubai arrived here on August 9 for a five-day goodwill visit at the invitation of Minister of State Peter Sung of Singapore's Home Affairs Ministry.

Mao gave an account of the political and economic situation in Tibet and urged more Singaporeans and others to visit and invest in Tibet. He said trade and tourism in Tibet are the two major targets for promotion.

During its visit, the delegation called on Deputy Prime Minister Ong Teng Cheong and Peter Sung.

The delegation leaves here for home Thursday.

##### **Liu Huaqiu Returns From Visit to Pacific Area**

*OW1308082891 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)—Liu Huaqiu, representative of the Chinese Government and vice-minister of foreign affairs, returned here today after attending the post-forum dialogue of the 22nd South Pacific Forum and paying a goodwill visit to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Kiribati, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.



## Near East & South Asia

### Article Views Mideast Peace Conference Prospects

HK1208113991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
12 Aug 91 p 6

[Article by staff reporter Xu Ping (1776 1627): "Prospects for an October Middle East Peace Conference"]

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (RENMIN RIBAO)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has just concluded his sixth Middle East trip. It has been reported in Washington that he will embark on his seventh Middle East tour soon, to make specific arrangements for an October Middle East conference. Although Arab public opinion here has welcomed hopes for the opening of a peace conference, they are not as optimistic as the United States.

It is a general belief at present that whether or not a Middle East peace conference can be held will be determined by the following three parties:

Whether Israel is sincere is a major factor. It has erected four barriers regarding the issue of Palestinian representation: Members of the PLO cannot be representatives, persons selected by the PLO cannot be representatives, persons who claim to represent the PLO cannot be representatives, and persons in East Jerusalem cannot be representatives. Whether Israel will soften its rigid stand regarding the issue of Palestinian representation is key in terms of whether a Middle East peace conference can be held. It was reported earlier that once the PLO announced its list of representatives to attend the peace conference, Israel would refuse to participate. However, on 8 August the director of the Israeli Prime Minister's office denied this report, and stated that Israel would consult the United States about the matter. Therefore, people are paying close attention to the "consultations" between the United States and Israel concerning the issue.

As far as Palestine is concerned, as the PLO has been recognized by the Arab world, the Middle East region, and the international community as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it cannot tolerate being excluded from the conference. Chairman 'Arafat has repeatedly stressed that without the participation of the PLO in the peace conference, there will be no real peace in the Middle East region. At present, Arab nations are energetically adjusting their relations to deal with the problem. It has been reported that they will hold a meeting in Algiers soon to readjust their stand and study countermeasures.

The third party involved is the United States. After the Gulf war, the United States readjusted its Middle East policy in light of the new situation prevailing in the region, in an attempt to establish a "new order in the Middle East" under its control, to protect its various interests in the region. It hopes that a Middle East peace conference will be opened within this year. However, Israel has repeatedly stressed that it will never yield to pressure, and the United States has also stated that it will not put any pressure on Israel. Israeli

newspapers revealed that recently the United States and Israel reached a consensus on a 10-point memorandum on the Middle East problem. With regard to the issue of Palestinian representation, Israel has continued to maintain its view. This means that the United States and Israel will take concerted action to put pressure on Arab nations.

A specific place and date for the Middle East peace conference have not yet been set. However, judging from the situation mentioned above, one thing is definite: Even if the Middle East peace conference can truly be held, it will not be easy to solve an Arab-Israeli dispute which has lasted 43 years. There will be more complicated struggles behind the peace conference.

To completely solve the Arab-Israeli dispute, UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 must be fully implemented. Israel must return all occupied Arab territories, and recognize the legitimate rights, interests, and national self-determination of the Palestinian people. In the meantime, international guarantees should be given to the various parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, although the United States has ostensibly given its "guarantee" to various parties, it actually sides with Israel. It has no intention of thoroughly solving the Arab-Israeli dispute. Israel has to date continued to establish Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, and call it its territory. It has also claimed that the status of Jerusalem "brooks no negotiation." This shows that it is not sincere about implementing the two resolutions.

The Arab nations are very clear about this. The reason why they continue to agree to attend a Middle East peace conference is to show again their sincerity to solve the Middle East problem through peace talks. People are waiting and watching to see whether a Middle East peace conference can be held in October, and whether it can accomplish great achievements.

### Iranian Economic Delegation Arrives in Beijing

OW1508094091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0907 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)—An Iranian Government economic and trade delegation headed by Mohsen Nurbakhsh, minister of economy and finance, arrived here this morning at the invitation of Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The delegation and a Chinese delegation led by Li Lanqing began to hold the sixth session of the Joint Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the governments of Iran and China this afternoon. The two sides are expected to sign the summary of talks after the session.

### IRNA Report

LD1508081791 Tehran IRNA in English 0630 GMT  
15 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 15, IRNA—Iranian Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Mohsen Nurbakhsh

heading an economic-political delegation arrived here Thursday to take part in the 6th session of the joint Iran-China Economic Commission.

Nurbakhsh and his entourage were welcomed at Beijing Airport by Chinese Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Li Lanqing.

A delegation from Iran's Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines is accompanying Nurbakhsh and is to examine ways of expanding Tehran-Beijing trade relations.

During his five-day stay in China, the Iranian minister is also to hold talks with Chinese top-ranking officials. The volume of Iran-China annual trade was envisaged at dlr. 600 million at the 5th session of the joint economic commission last year.

#### **Chen Muhua Leaves for Bangladesh Bridge Opening**

OW1408061391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0553 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, left here for Bangladesh today to attend the ceremony celebrating the completion and opening of the China-aided Shambhugonj Bridge.

Chen, who is also vice-chairwoman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, went there at the invitation of the Government of Bangladesh.

She was seen off at the airport by Wang Wendong, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Farooq Subhan, Bangladesh ambassador to China.

#### **Indian President Cited on Proposed Li Peng Visit**

OW1208141791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1357 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] New Delhi, August 12 (XINHUA)—Indian President R. Venkataraman today said the exchanges between India and China are vital to peace and stability in the region and the world as well as to both countries.

He made the remarks when meeting outgoing Chinese Ambassador to New Delhi Tu Guowei here this afternoon.

The president recalled that the traditional friendly relations between the people of India and China have been greatly improved in recent years.

The Indian people are looking forward to the proposed visit to their country by Chinese Premier Li Peng, Venkataraman said.

Tu Guowei called on Indian Vice-President S.D. Sharma last Friday.

#### **PTI Report on Arms Talks With USSR Cited**

OW0908203191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1657 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] New Delhi, August 9 (XINHUA)—A high level Indo-Soviet discussion to be held in Moscow on Sunday will take up the issues of continued supply of Soviet arms to India, according to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA [PTI] today.

The Indian delegation for the 19th session of the joint Indo-Soviet group on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of defense and aviation industry, headed by the Minister of State for Defense S. Krishna Kumar, leaves for Moscow tomorrow.

The discussion will cover the streamlining of ammunition and spare parts supply for some highly sophisticated Soviet equipment with the Indian defense forces, the report said.

Defense Ministry sources were quoted in the report as saying that India has been experiencing some difficulty in operating Soviet-made MiG-27, MiG-23 and frontline MiG-29 aircraft as well as sophisticated anti-aircraft schilka missile system, multi-barrel rocket system and some radars due to the reduced supplies of spare parts and ammunition from the Soviet Union.

The Indian delegation is expected to tap Soviet assistance in bolstering India's defense exports, according to the sources.

To earn the badly-needed foreign exchange, India has set a 48 million U.S. dollars target for arms exports in the 1991-92 year beginning on April 1, or 53 percent increase over the figure in the previous year.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation will also discuss new areas of cooperation in defense with Moscow.

The visit will also prepare the ground for the trip of Indian Defense Minister Sharad Pawar to the Soviet Union next month, the report said.

#### **Nepalese Prime Minister Receives Outgoing Envoy**

OW0908203391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1632 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] Kathmandu, August 9 (XINHUA)—Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala said that Nepal appreciates China's economic aid and wished that China will continue its help to his country.

Koirala made this statement when meeting outgoing Chinese Ambassador Li Debiao here this morning.

Koirala said that Nepal is a friend of China and would do nothing against its national interest.

Ambassador Li Debiao said that China and Nepal are good neighboring countries. China will in no circumstances intervene in the internal affairs of Nepal but will develop cordial relations with it on the basis of the five principles of co-existence.

#### **Promises Sustained Friendly Ties**

*OW1308030791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1629 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Kathmandu, August 12 (XINHUA)—Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala reiterated here today that Nepal will always maintain the friendly relations with China, its neighbor to the north.

He made the remarks at a grand farewell reception given by outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Li Debiao in the Chinese Embassy here.

The Nepalese prime minister said Nepal is a friend of China and it will always maintain good relations with China.

He also highly appreciated efforts made by the ambassador in developing the friendly relations between the two countries during his assignment in Nepal.

On the occasion present were former Prime Ministers Bhattarai and Chand, the supreme leader of the ruling Nepali Congress Singh, Speaker of Lower House Dhunghana, and several government ministers.

Present also were general secretary of the Communist Party of Nepal (UML), the principal opposition, Madan Bhandari and the party's chairman M.M. Adhikari and other leaders of the opposition parties in the parliament as well as diplomatic envoys to Nepal from other countries.

#### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

##### **Kenyan Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit**

*OW1408051191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0454 GMT 14 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—Wilson Ndolo Ayah, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Kenya, arrived here today for a five-day official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

##### **Meets Qian Qichen**

*OW1408143991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1408 GMT 14 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks today in Beijing with his Kenyan counterpart, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

A Foreign Ministry official who attended the meeting said that the two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations, and international and regional issues of common concern.

The world of today is unstable, and the most urgent needs for China, Kenya and other Third World countries are peace and development, and they are making efforts to construct their countries, said Qian.

"There is not a ready prescription in the world for solving the existing problems facing every nation," said Qian adding, every country has to work out its own methods according to its own history, cultural tradition, and reality.

Concerning the situation in Africa, Qian said that the Chinese Government firmly and consistently supports the just struggle of the South African people against racism.

According to Qian, thus far this year, the South African parliament has decided to abolish the racially based Land Act, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act, which are regarded as the pillars of the apartheid system.

These actions are important steps South African authorities have taken in respect to abandoning the apartheid system, and China welcomes these steps.

Qian expressed the hope that the South African authorities will take further steps to remove any obstacles standing in the way of negotiations for a new South African constitution, and thus hasten the process for a political settlement of all relevant issues.

Concerning the situation in the Horn of Africa, Qian said that the Chinese and Kenyan governments share similar views on the issue, and both governments hope the area will become peaceful, stable and mutually cooperative.

The Chinese foreign minister added that China appreciates the efforts of Kenya in this regard.

During the meeting, Ayah said the world situation is extremely turbulent, and that Kenya and China share identical or similar views concerning how to best deal with the situation. He added that both countries care greatly about peace and development in the world.

Ayah noted that Kenya will make their own decisions according to the country's traditional culture and understanding.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two foreign ministers stated they were satisfied with the development of such relations. They also exchanged views on bilateral cooperation in economics and trade, culture, education and all other areas.

The two leaders expressed hope that the friendly Sino-Kenyan relations will develop further through common efforts.

"Kenya and China are true friends," said Ayah adding, the Kenyan Government insists on the "one China" policy and holds that China's affairs should be dealt with by the Chinese people.



Qian expressed China's appreciation for the Kenyan stand on this issue.

#### **Exchanges Views With Li Peng**

*OW1508103391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0935 GMT 15 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China would like to exchange views and have consultations with Kenya and other African countries on how to establish a new world political and economic order.

Li made the remark at a meeting with visiting Kenyan Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Wilson Ndolo Ayah.

Li said, "A number of regional organizations have emerged in the world with the aim of safeguarding regional peace and stability, promoting regional economic development and strengthening regional exchange and cooperation. And the Organization of African Unity is one of them. We appreciate their endeavors."

Noting that Ayah and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen have held fruitful talks, Li said that China and Kenya have much common ground.

Li said that he was satisfied with the smooth growth of Sino-Kenyan relations in the recent years. He expressed the belief that Ayah's current visit will promote cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese premier also thanked Kenya and other African countries for their sympathy with and material support for China's flood-hit areas.

Ayah conveyed Kenyan President Moi's regards to Li Peng. Li also asked Ayah to pass on the regards of President Yang Shangkun and his own to President Moi.

Present at the meeting was Qian Qichen, who is also a state councillor.

#### **Zhu Liang Meets South African Party Delegation**

*OW1408120191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1137 GMT 14 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—Zhu Liang, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and head of the committee's International Liaison Department, had a conversation here today with a delegation from the South African Communist Party led by Raymond Mhlaba [name as received], chairman of the party's Internal Leadership Group.

Zhu praised the South African people for their persistent struggle against racial segregation and for national equality. He also briefed the visitors on the CPC's domestic and foreign policies.

Mhlaba gave an account of the South African Communist Party's tasks in the present situation in South Africa.

The delegation arrived here on Sunday to learn about the CPC's history of party building and exchange views on the international situation.

The CPC and the South African Communist Party established relations in the 1960s. The relations were suspended later and restored in 1986.

#### **Senegalese Foreign Minister Receives Yang Fuchang**

*OW1408024691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0058 GMT 14 Aug 91*

[Text] Dakar, August 13 (XINHUA)—Senegalese Foreign Minister Djibo Ka exchanged views with visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang on the establishment of a new international order when they met here today.

During the talks, Yang briefed Djibo Ka about the Chinese Government's position on the establishment of a new international order.

On African affairs, Yang said that China supports the African people in their struggle against apartheid. He said that China welcomes South African authorities' recent positive move in resolving the racial problem.

The Chinese vice foreign minister arrived here Monday.

#### **Zimbabwe's Mugabe Meets Outgoing Envoy, Views Ties**

*OW1508112191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0113 GMT 14 Aug 91*

[By reporter Zhang Jinglei (1728 2417 7191)]

[Text] Harare, 13 Aug (XINHUA)—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe today said that Zimbabwe highly appraises China's principled stand of not allowing foreign countries to dictate its destiny or decide its future.

President Mugabe made this remark when meeting Song Guoqing, outgoing Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, in his office.

Mugabe paid warm tribute to China's achievements in its reform and opening to the outside world. He said that, when briefing him on their recent visit to China, Vice Presidents Muzenda and Nkomo had stressed the deep and memorable impression left on them by the rapid development resulted from China's reform and opening to the outside world. Extending his heartfelt greetings, Mugabe said that he is personally pleased to see the accomplishments China has made.

Mugabe also highly appraised the friendly relations between Zimbabwe and China. He said that China is Zimbabwe's best friend and believed that it will remain a trustworthy friend of Zimbabwe.

**West Europe****Jiang Zemin, Italian Visitors Discuss Ties***OW1508103191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1001 GMT 15 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin here today voiced China's willingness to further its relations with Europe.

Jiang made the remark in a meeting with Deputy Secretary Giuliano Amato and Executive Council Member Ugo Intini of the Italian Socialist Party.

"China, in the hope of having a peaceful international environment, is willing to develop friendly relations with Italy, the other European countries and all the nations in the world, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," a Chinese official quoted Jiang as saying.

In the meeting, Jiang praised the Italian Socialist Party's important role in Italy's political life and international affairs, as well as its contributions to the struggle against fascism and to the liberation of the Italian people.

Also, Jiang voiced appreciation for the party's long-term contributions to the promotion of Sino-Italian friendly relations.

The party's former leader Pietro Nenni, for example, made great efforts for the establishment of Sino-Italian diplomatic relations, Jiang said, adding that Secretary Craxi and other party leaders visited China in later years.

Last May, Jiang said, during the visit to China of Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, a member of the party's national direction, "we had a delightful talk."

The Chinese Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party have had frequent contacts since they established relations in 1983, Jiang noted.

Amato said his party will continue to work for the promotion of Italy and Europe's relations with China, as it has done over the years.

He expressed admiration for the Chinese party and Government's efforts to ensure increasingly better conditions for the improvement of the livelihood of the 1.1 billion Chinese people.

Amato said he and Intini found during the current visit that China has undergone enormous changes in the last decade and more. Both of them visited this country in 1979.

Since they arrived on August 12 for a two-week visit, Amato and Intini have held talks with Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Besides, they have met with leading officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the State Commission for Restructuring Economy and the People's Bank of China.

**Malta Offers Aid to Chinese Flood Victims***OW1508041591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0126 GMT 15 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)—Malta has offered 10,000 Maltese pounds (about 30,000 U.S. dollars) to China in emergency aid to help China's flood disaster areas, according to reports reaching here from Valletta today.

At a ceremony held in Valletta Wednesday afternoon, Malta's acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Guido de Marco gave a check worth 10,000 Maltese pounds to Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Zhao Jun and expressed sympathy and solicitude for the people of China's flood disaster areas.

Zhao conveyed Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's message to Guido de Marco that China was thankful to the Maltese Government and people for their aid to the Chinese people.

**Latin America & Caribbean****Wang Hanbin Leads NPC Visit to Argentina****Meets Legislative Leaders***OW0808184491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0831 GMT 8 Aug 91*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Guan Yanzhong (4619 1750 1813), XINHUA reporter Lin Minzhong (2651 3046 1813), and Radio Beijing reporter Wang Yinfu (3769 6892 4395)]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 August (XINHUA)—This morning Argentine Interim Senate Speaker Eduardo Menem and House of Representative speaker Ardito Pele [name as received] met separately with the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] delegation led by Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

During the course of the meeting, Menem said that Sino-Argentine relations are currently in their best period; the exchange of visits by our heads of state last year had consolidated and enhanced ties. The NPC delegation's visit will further promote the development of friendly relations and improve economic, trade, technological, cultural, and other exchanges between the two countries. As a major country in the world, China has made significant contributions to maintaining world peace. Argentina highly praises Chinese efforts in this regard.

House of Representatives Speaker Pele said that Argentina is currently undergoing its most massive economic reform in 30 years. Through their visit, the NPC delegation will be able to better understand Argentina's realities, jointly explore ways to strengthen bilateral economic and trade ties, as well as technological and cultural exchanges. In his talks with the Argentine

leaders, Vice Chairman Wang Hanbin said: China and Argentina are both developing countries, and China attaches importance to developing ties with Argentina and other Latin American countries. China and Argentina have similar historical experiences. Both countries have a common desire for economic development, national construction, and improving the people's livelihood. Both countries share numerous common viewpoints on international affairs. Argentina is China's major trading partner in South America. The two countries' economies are complementary and have great potential for development. We should learn from and help each other in joint development. The exchange of visits by our heads of state last year has brought bilateral relations to a new height. He hoped that the visit would further promote the development of bilateral ties.

Wang Hanbin conveyed NPC Chairman Wan Li's regards to the Argentine leaders and invited Menem to visit China at a convenient time.

Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella met the NPC delegation in the evening.

#### **Talks With Foreign Minister**

*OW0808184891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1523 GMT 8 Aug 91*

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 8 (XINHUA)—The Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella met Wednesday with the delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China, headed by Wang Hanbin, vice-president of the permanent committee of the NPC.

Wang said that Argentina is an important commercial partner with China in South America and both countries have the potential to increase their economic and commercial cooperation through the exchange of experiences and the exploration of the markets of both countries.

On his part, di Tella said that Chinese and Argentine circumstances are different, but that it was not an obstacle which could affect the development of cooperation between the two nations.

He added that every country has the right to decide the course it should take to develop its economy according to its own conditions.

#### **President Menem Views Ties**

*OW0908223091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1825 GMT 9 Aug 91*

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 9 (XINHUA)—Argentina's President Carlos Menem met a delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) here on Thursday night.

During the encounter, Menem emphasized that China and its people had deeply impressed him when he visited the country last year, saying that China is a great country and the Chinese people are great people.

He stressed that his government wished to further develop relations with China.

The Argentine president said that although his nation presently is beset by economic troubles, it can overcome them. He expressed the belief the economic outlook in his country will improve within a year.

The visiting Chinese delegation is headed by Wang Hanbin, vice-president of the NPC Permanent Committee.

Wang said good bilateral relations and a tradition of friendship between China and Argentina have developed since the two countries established diplomatic relations 20 years ago.

He noted that cooperation between the two nations has been further strengthened in the fields of politics, economics, commerce, culture and science. Wang also said that Argentina has become an important commercial partner for China in Latin America.

#### **Justice Minister Interviewed**

*OW1208093291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0732 GMT 9 Aug 91*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Guan Yanzhong (4619 1750 1813), XINHUA reporter Lin Minzhong (2651 3046 1813), and Radio Beijing reporter Wang Yinfu (3769 6892 4395)]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (XINHUA)—During an interview with Chinese reporters today, the Argentine Minister of Justice Leon Arslanian attributed China's economic vigor to its reform and opening up to the outside world.

Arslanian visited Beijing, Shanghai, and Xian in mid-July at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Justice.

He said: With their keen political insight, the Chinese leaders have carried out timely economic reform in the light of the changing international situation and of the people's needs, making admirable achievements. He added that his visit to China left a very deep impression on him. As a result of the reform and opening up to the outside world, China has become a rising nation with rapidly a developing economy and remarkable economic achievements.

Speaking of the development in China's legal system, Arslanian said that the system has been constantly improved. By formulating the investment law to attract foreign capital, China has won the trust of foreign businessmen. This has been well proven by the existing 30,000 joint-venture enterprises in China.

During his tour to China, Arslanian visited a women's prison in Xian city. He said: Judging from the lodging and living conditions in the prison, we can see that China fully respects the human rights of prisoners.

Arslanian considers the judiciary cooperation between China and Argentina to be beneficial.

**NPC Visit Ends**

*OW1408035591 Beijing Central People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 0930 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Dispatch by Wang Yingfu in Argentina; from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Delegation, led by its Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wang Hanbin, left Buenos Aires yesterday for home after completing its visit to Argentina.

Argentina is the last leg of the Chinese NPC Delegation's Latin American tour. During its visit to Argentina, the delegation was received by Argentine President Menem. It also met with leaders of the Argentine Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the foreign minister, and the mayor of Buenos Aires City. Both sides exchanged views on further development of friendly relations between China and Argentina and between their parliaments. Both sides maintained that exchanges between the two parliaments are beneficial to the promotion of mutual understanding and the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Prior to its visit to Argentina, the NPC delegation visited Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

**Panamanian Delegation Visit To 'Cement Ties'**

*OW1508014691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0033 GMT 15 Aug 91*

[Text] Panama City, August 14 (XINHUA)—A five-member Panamanian delegation left here on Wednesday for a ten-day visit to China.

The delegation is led by Dr. Plutarco Arrocha, deputy secretary general of Panama's Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement.

Arrocha, who is also governor of Panama City, told XINHUA before his departure that the visit mainly aims to cement ties with the Chinese Communist Party.

Two of the five Panamanians are members of the National Assembly and they are expected to meet with the officials of the Chinese People's National Congress.

The Panamanians are also expected to invite delegations from the Chinese Communist Party and the People's National Congress to visit Panama.

The Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement is a powerful force in the ruling alliance. It occupies five seats in the 12-member cabinet and 16 seats in the National Assembly.



## Political & Social

### Qiao Shi Addresses Forum of Party Schools

OW1508061191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1020 GMT 14 Aug 91

[By reporters Tang Ji (3282 6060) and Guo Jie (6573 3381)]

[Text] Hohhot, 14 Aug. (XINHUA) —At the national forum of the headmasters of party schools, which ended yesterday, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, said: In carrying out educational work among cadres, party schools must adapt to the new international and domestic situations, and they must conduct theoretical education on some major issues that have emerged during the course of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics. At present, we must thoroughly study Comrade Jiang Zemin's "1 July" speech and conduct education on upholding the party's basic line, persist in following the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and incorporate this education in various subjects of study, including philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, as well as party history and party building.

Attended by the headmasters of party schools in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government across the country, as well as headmasters from the Ministry of Railways and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the forum was convened in Baotou in Inner Mongolia 5-13 August. Comrade Qiao Shi attended and delivered an important speech at the meeting.

While analyzing the current international and domestic situations, Qiao Shi pointed out: As we face a complex international situation, we must adhere to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, oppose peaceful evolution, and, in the final analysis, carry out our own tasks and further promote economic development. As long as our party is not divorced from the people, wholeheartedly serves the people, performs practical work for the people in a down-to-earth manner, stamps out all corrupt practices, does a good job in building a clean government, and provides stability and unity at home, along with providing sound economic development while maintaining the people's loyal support, we will be placed in an invincible position.

He added: To advance economic development and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, the most important thing is to adhere to the party's basic line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee. During the past 12 years, we have made great achievements, and our country's outlook has undergone tremendous changes. These achievements have attracted worldwide attention; they are obvious to all and gratifying to the masses. Practice has proved that the line established by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is absolutely correct. In order to fulfill the tasks of the 1990's, to fulfill the Eighth

Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program, and to achieve the second-step strategic objectives, we must unswervingly implement the party's basic line, unswervingly persist in implementing the reform and open-door policies, and follow this correct direction to the end.

Touching on the work of party schools, Comrade Qiao Shi stressed that party committees at all levels must earnestly implement the instructions given by the party Central Committee on strengthening party school work, further strengthening the leadership over party school work, and bringing into full play the role of this important front—the party schools. Under the new circumstances, party schools at all levels, must pay close and proper attention to four aspects of work as follows: First, while educating cadres on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, party schools must be more effective in integrating theory with practice, integrating the international situations with the domestic situations, integrating practical work with ideological reality among the cadres. They also should strive to improve the quality of teaching so that, through training in rotation and other forms of training in party schools, cadres will upgrade their ideological and political qualities and heighten their self-consciousness to withstand trials and tribulations. Second, party schools must gain experience in striving to train young cadres and groom successors who are loyal to the cause of socialist Marxism. During the course of training young cadres, we must guide them to earnestly study Marxist theory and truly master the essence of Marxism, so that they are able to apply the position, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism when solving the actual problems encountered in the process of our national construction and reform; this will also enable them to contribute toward the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Only these types of cadres can claim to be real Marxists, and only they can properly take over the revolutionary cause. Third, party schools must further strengthen the theoretical study of the major problems that have emerged in the socialist modernization drive, and they must explore ideas and countermeasures for resolving these problems. Fourth, party schools must conscientiously consolidate the building of contingents of teachers and cadres.

During this national forum of the heads of party schools, the party schools in Inner Mongolia, Beijing, Yunnan, Shandong, Shanghai, Sichuan, Hubei, Liaoning, and Gansu provinces and municipalities gave briefings on their respective experiences. They also carried out in-depth discussions on the establishment of laws and regulations governing party schools. Through this meeting, they were able to view more clearly the current situation, enhance their sense of responsibility and urgency toward running party schools properly, and define basic thought concerning the development of party schools. Xue Ju, Su Xing, and Xing Benshi, respectively the executive vice president and vice presidents of the Central Party School; Wang Qun and Buhe, respectively regional party secretary and chairman of the regional people's government of Inner Mongolia, as well

as comrades from the party Central Committee, relevant state ministries, commissions, and offices, attended the meeting.

### **Tibetan Sentenced For Listing Protesters' Names**

HK1508023191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 15 AUG 91 P 12

[By Robert Barnett]

[Text] A Tibetan doctor has been sentenced by a court in Lhasa to 13 years in prison for listing those injured during a 1988 demonstration.

No one outside Tibet had heard of the case until this week, when a London-based monitoring group obtained official court documents giving details of the trial, held on Christmas Eve last year.

The documents, which carried the official stamp of the Lhasa City People's Intermediate Court, say that 45-year-old Jampa Ngodrup "collected lists of people arrested in the disturbances and passed them to others".

Despite the fact he had "confessed without withholding anything" he still received a long sentence. The documents said Ngodrup, who worked at the Barkor Municipal Clinic in Lhasa, would be released on October 19, 2002.

The court decision was issued on Christmas Day 1990, two months after the Chinese Government invited American and Scandinavian diplomats to visit a Lhasa prison for the first time in what appeared to observers to indicate a change in approach to human rights.

There was "impeccable" evidence that Ngodrup had made a copy of a list of names given to him by a Tibetan woman, according to the documents.

"Towards the end of 1988 Lhamo Yangchen, who had come from abroad, brought a list of people injured and arrested in the disturbance on December 10, 1988 and made defendant Jampa Ngodrup copy it and then return the original to her," the court said.

The court ruled that because the Tibetan woman was "a foreign resident" the doctor was guilty of "committing the crime of being an agent". He was charged with "stealing or secretly gathering or providing intelligence for an enemy".

The court, apparently, took it for granted the lists of injured and detained demonstrators were state secrets. It also assumed the Lhamo Yangchen was an enemy since she was a foreigner, although no evidence was presented to support either contention.

The papers were obtained by the Tibet Information Network, which also mentioned unofficial reports that Ngodrup's former wife, Tseten Yangkyi, had been arrested.

### **QIUSHI on Ideological, Political Work**

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[Article by Luan Baojun (2940 0202 0193) of the editorial board of the Shanghai Volume of "CONTEMPORARY CHINA": "Rambling Talk on Ideological, Political Work"]

[Text] Ideological and political work is a powerful spiritual weapon which the Chinese Communist Party used in leading the Chinese people in the practice of their protracted revolution and construction to maintain the direction of the revolutionary sailing boat, enhance morale, unite comrades, defeat the enemy, overcome difficulties, fulfill various tasks, and accelerate social development. Its basic content is: Arm the people's mind with the scientific theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, enable the people to continuously raise their ability in understanding the world and changing it, remold our subjective world, and become socialist and communist builders with ideals, moral integrity, culture, and discipline.

During the period of the new democratic revolution, the party's ideological and political work ran through the whole course of various kinds of party work, thus giving full play to its gigantic might.

At that time, no one ever doubted its position and role in doing various kinds of practical work well. During a very long period of time after the CPC became the party in power, its importance had never been neglected. However, in the past few years, some people thought that since the party's work was centered around economic construction, ideological and political work was not indispensable, and as long as the "iron rice bowl" was smashed, and "eating from the same big pot" was cast away, and went in for material incentive, the people's initiative will be mobilized. Under the guidance of such an understanding, some people wanted to let ideological and political work fade out, while others wanted to "remold" it, and there were even people who tried their utmost to vilify it and even attempted to do away with it.

China is a socialist society with an economic base of public ownership. Public ownership requires the building up of an ideology adaptable to it. The change from a society with an economic base of private ownership to a society with an economic base of public ownership was a fundamental change. But that does not mean that as soon as the economic base of public ownership was formed, the ideology suited to it would soon be built. With the destruction of private ownership, it was impossible for the private concept formed on the basis of several thousand years of private ownership to vanish immediately. The confiscation of the capitalists' capital and turning it into public ownership can be completed in several years, several months or even several days, yet the change of private concept in people's mind cannot, unless through protracted elimination and remolding. This was because ideology is relatively independent. The change in social ideology always lagged behind the change in social

existence. After the establishment of the socialist society based on public ownership mentality. To solve these problems, the most essential method is to conduct deep going and sustained ideological education among laborers to raise their quality, while developing the productive forces and perfecting the socialist economic systems. To enable them to understand correctly through education the relations between the society, the collectives and the individuals, and to have a clear understanding that only when the economy of the state and that of the collectives are developed can the livelihood of the individuals have a reliable guarantee, and that only when everyone makes contributions to the society and the social economy develops can the individuals acquire the largest shares in the larger "cake." Only when members of the society in general possess such an awareness can the public ownership economy be consolidated, and radiate strong lease of life and vitality. It is therefore necessary to conduct systematic ideological education thoroughly, enable laborers to understand the law governing social development and the superiority and progressiveness of the socialist modes of production, to control "small truth" by "big truth," and guide their own actions by correct ideas.

Socialist countries are still surrounded by international capitalism. After their defeat in conquering the socialist countries by forces, the international capitalist forces resort by every possible means to strategy of ideological and political infiltration, and declare that they will "enter into a war without smoke and flames" against the socialist countries, and make them fall into "peaceful evolution." After China opened her door and carried out a policy of opening to the outside world, the capitalist corrupted ideas and ways of life kept pouring in through various channels in large quantity. Under such a circumstance, members of our society, if their ideological awareness is not high, can in no way resist the erosion by capitalist corrupted ideas. Practice has proved that the struggle between the two systems and two ideologies will exist for a long period of time. The ideological front, if not occupied by socialism, is definitely occupied by capitalism. From this sense, the question of "which will win out," socialism or capitalism, is still not really solved. Therefore, we must strengthen ideological education, arm people's mind with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, build a strong great wall ideologically, effectively resist and overcome capitalist ideas, and persist in following our own road. It is impossible for the cause of socialism to continue without training millions and millions of successors with socialist awareness on the basis of heightening the ideological consciousness of the entire people. The political disturbance that took place between spring and summer 1989 has already provided a profound lesson.

An important aspect of socialist superiority is that it can heighten and develop the productive forces and create labor productivity much higher than that of capitalism. There have always been two attitudes, two ways, and two results in handling this question. Some people think to raise labor productivity, one must just give money and more bonus. When considering economic questions,

some people simply talk about economic questions alone, with little consideration of the role played by the ideas of man over economic work. The factor of man is the most energetic, and the most active factor among the productive forces. If the initiative of man is not mobilized, the productive forces can not very well develop. To mobilize the initiative of man, it will not do without concern for their material life. But pure material incentive can only play a temporary role, and if not handled well will even encourage the tendency of "looking toward money in all cases." Therefore, while paying attention to material interests, we must attach importance to political and ideological education. In a certain sense, it is more important to raise the ideological and political quality of man. In the early sixties, the development of the national economy and the people's livelihood met with tremendous difficulties. But as the party's work style at that time was good, cadres set examples and shared the comforts and hardships of the masses. The ideological awareness of the broad masses of laboring people was high and difficulties were overcome through concerted efforts. It took only three years to restore the economy. The material conditions at that time were much worse than those of today, but the spiritual conditions of the people were very good, and gave forth gigantic strength. This fact could not more vividly show: The greatness of the spiritual power can sometimes counteract material weakness. When man is endowed with good spiritual conditions, the spirit can be "converted" into material, and can "create" material. On the contrary, a man rich in material wealth does not necessarily cherish a lofty spiritual realm. As presented in the Western capitalist world, the striking contrast between the two, the growth of material wealth on the one hand, and emptiness of spirit and degeneration of social morality on the other are the most powerful evidence.

In short, the change in ideology required by the fundamental change from private ownership to public ownership determines the necessity, importance, protracted nature, and arduousness of ideological and political work. It is the lifeline of all work, and can also be said the lifeline of socialism. We cannot go in for socialism without attaching importance to ideological and political work. Whoever talks about practicing socialism yet plays down or calls off in action ideological and political work is not a true Marxist.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in 1989: "The greatest mistake in the past decade lies in education." The stress was on the mistake in ideological and political education. How did such a mistake arise? This mainly resulted from the fact that after the center of work of the party was shifted to economic work, some people misunderstood the meaning of "center," and regarded "center" as everything, without noticing that with economic construction as the center, there must be various other fields of work, including the coordination of the work of political science and law, and of ideological and political work; without noticing that ideological and political work should also undertake tasks beyond direct service



of specific economic work, such as educate people in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and enable people to build lofty ideals of socialism-communism. These unilateral guiding ideas have brought a certain harm to ideological and political work.

Through ideological and political work, we educate laborers to do their current work well with a sense of responsibility of being masters of the country, and help them never to forget their own historical mission, that they should base themselves on reality and have their eyes on the future. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in Working Methods (Draft): "Ideological work and political work are the guarantee for completing economic work and technical work. They are in the service of the economic base." Resolutions on Certain Historical Questions of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out clearly: "Various fields of work of the party must be subordinated to and in the service of the center of economic construction." This of course includes ideological and political work. The question is we must not understand service in the narrow sense of the word. It seems service only solves the specific question of ideological understanding that affects the successful progress of current economic work, and does not include educating people in basic Marxist theories, communist ideals, morality, and patriotism, etc. It should be seen that when laborers have a higher ideological awareness, they become powerful spiritual motive force in pushing forward economic development, and will effectively guarantee that the economy will march along the socialist direction. Therefore, not only should ideological and political work not be excluded from service, but should be taken as a strategic task and carried on with the greatest efforts and the highest enthusiasm, and in a planned and systematic way.

In the practice of doing ideological and political work for a protracted period of time, the CPC has accumulated rich experiences and created many effective measures. They are valuable spiritual wealth. We should persist in doing ideological and political work and enable it to be further developed and enriched by combining it with new situations and new problems. According to the current situation, several points should cause our special attention.

1. The Question of Methods and Attitude. Attention must be paid to the methods for doing ideological and political work, which are important. In particular, we should actively explore the methods for doing ideological and political work under new historical conditions. Naturally, it is not enough just having good methods alone, because ideological and political work is to do the work of man who is emotional. If your attitude is not good, things will go contrary to your wishes. Therefore, to make ideological and political work strong and powerful, one must have a sincere attitude. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Many people cannot handle the relations between officers and men well, and between the army and the people. They think their methods are wrong. I always tell them it is a question of basic attitude

(or fundamental purpose), and the attitude is to respect the soldiers and respect the people." (*Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, Second Edition, Vol 2, p 512) It can be seen that the attitude is essential. In dealing with the masses and your subordinates, if you show up with an attitude of a savior, you very seldom can have a proper attitude. Even when you pay attention to methods, because you lack sincerity, it will also make your methods less fruitful. If the masses do not trust you, even if you have thousands of methods, they will also turn a deaf ear to what you say. In the war years, commanders and fighters of the army, shared life and death and went through thick and thin together, and built profound friendship among themselves. Even if the method of the commander was wrong at the critical moment, it would not cause in general misunderstanding on the part of the fighter, because the fighter firmly believed that it was for his good. The might of ideological and political work is boundless if it is done with a correct attitude plus proper methods. While exploring new methods, we must not cast away the party's traditional methods which are still suitable to the current situation. During these years, some people thought that the traditional methods were no longer suitable to the ideological and political work of the new period. It is an incorrect viewpoint which lacks analysis. The traditional methods can be summed up as follows: The method of patient persuasion and education (including heart-to-heart talk), the method of opening a specific lock with a specific key, the method of teaching others by your own example, the method of starting from the desire for unity and attaining new unity through criticism and self-criticism, and the method of recalling the past and contrasting it with the present, etc. All these methods are not only not outdated today, but also suitable and effective. Opposing traditional methods blindly is absolutely not a materialist attitude.

2. Fully Understand Important Role of Teaching by Example. During these years, the ideological and political work was not so powerful as before. One of the main reasons was that the prestige of the party and the party cadres declined. Whether ideological and political work, as an important component part of the work of the party, can or cannot send forth its might, is in direct proportion to the prestige of the party cadres. In the war years, the party cadres shared the comforts and hardships of the masses and went through arduous struggles together with them. The party and the masses, the higher authorities and the subordinates, were on very intimate terms with each other. The broad masses looked upon the party as the savior and firmly believed that the party cadres served them wholeheartedly and worked for their interest. Therefore, the call of the party or what the party cadres said, they would listen and hear, and could rally closely around the party and organize themselves into an enormous and powerful revolutionary army, defeated a strong enemy, and won victory of the revolution one after another. This is why "action speaks louder than words."

However, for many years in the past, under the guidance of "leftist" ideas, the party had made some mistakes and

done harm to the relations between the party and the masses. After reform and opening to the outside world, influenced by bourgeois ideas and ways of life, some cadres sought private gains by power and took bribes and bent the law, thus lowering the prestige of the party. Under such a circumstance, with the spreading of bourgeois liberalization, even if there had been correct ideological education, its results would also have been affected. Therefore, to heighten the results of ideological and political work, it is necessary first of all to rectify the party style, check unhealthy tendencies, and restore the fine traditions of the party. If the whole party, from top to bottom, can carry on hard struggle like proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, I am sure the people will listen and hear what the party and the party cadres say. The reason why the presentations by many groups of heroes and model workers were acclaimed by the masses was that they had made contributions to the people, which added strength to their presentations.

3. Persist in Instillation. For a certain period of time, some people were actively opposed to "instillation." It seemed to have violated a taboo to talk about some fundamental theories and knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in ideological education. This is total ignorance and prejudice. There is no ruling class in the world that does not imbue the masses with its own ideas. Various governments of the "free world," for which the disturbance "elites" yearned, spent a lot of money every year in running newspapers, magazines, and news broadcasts, propagating endlessly to socialist countries everyday their ideas of "freedom," "democracy," and "human rights," cooking up stories and slandering that in socialist countries there are no "freedom," "democracy" and "human rights." Is it not a kind of instillation, too? Practice has proved long before: it is impossible for communist ideas to generate by themselves. The ideas of collectivism, selfless devotion, and serving the people wholeheartedly can not be established without long periods of training and education. Therefore, opposition to instillation is in essence negation of Marxist education, and allowing bourgeois ideas and all kinds of private concepts to spread freely.

One of the important reasons held by instillation opposers was so called the need for "two-way communications." They said: "It is necessary to change the old mode of ideological work, the mode of just one-way instillation to most of the people by a small number of people, necessary to build a new mode of two-way conversation between the leaders and the led, and two-way exchange between the cadres and the masses. In the new mode, both the leaders and the led are the main bodies as well as the objects of ideological work, and are both the educators and the educated." Such a saying, if you hear it suddenly for the first time, seems to be very "democratic" and "equal," but in theory it basically cannot hold ground. First, our ideological and political work has never been "one-way." Whoever has done this work knows that the method of sitting side by side and talking intimately, which is used often and in large

quantity, is two-way exchange. Can you call it a heart-to-heart talk without two-way exchange? Second, we are for two-way exchange, but it is not the only method for ideological and political work, nor does it exclude the "one-way" instillation by those who know more to those who know less, and by those who know first to those who know afterwards. Third, we advocate equality between man and man, and between the cadres and the masses. It refers to political equality, and not six of one and half of a dozen of the other, or sitting equals at the same table. Difference in division of labor leads to difference in responsibilities. Workers and peasants have workers and peasants' responsibilities, and cadres have cadres' responsibilities. As far as leaders' responsibilities are concerned, cadres cannot shift responsibilities onto others on some matters. Sometimes, cadres do not have the kind of ideological problems the masses have, yet cadres have the responsibilities to educate the masses and help them solve the problems. Otherwise, even if it is a "two-way exchange" in form, the problem remains unsolved, a neglect of duties, too.

4. Persist in Correct Guidance by Public Opinion. The role of guidance by public opinion is extremely important. After being put forward, a slogan will lead the mass to do in the way promoted and permitted, and can even bring about immediate results. Whether public opinion is correct or incorrect, it is all the same. For example, mahjong was on sale in stationery stores, then there were people who said mahjong playing was also a kind of "culture." Making a stormy sea stormier, this saying made mahjong playing the order of the day, and many families could not enjoy peace. For a period of time, government offices and schools were called upon to "create income." Once the call was put forward, "the entire people were engaged in business" within very short period of time, seriously affecting normal work. Therefore, we should be very careful and prudent when we put forward a slogan. Not only should we take into account its current results, but also its long-term impact. We should base ourselves on heightening the scientific and cultural quality of the entire nation and consolidate socialist position. Only guided by correct public opinion can ideological and political work be done with success.

Persist in opposition to bourgeois liberalization is a long-term policy of the CPC, and also a long-term task of ideological and political work. Bourgeois liberalization is the most danger ideological trend of thought under the socialist system. The core is to oppose the CPC leadership and the socialist system. It is highly deceptive for a number of young people who have scanty experiences of life. Therefore, we should make people see clearly through ideological and political work that the spreading of bourgeois liberalization will lead to the destruction of the party and the state. We should display to the people the crimes and hideous acts of the disturbance "elites" as living teaching materials, to heighten the awareness of the people, brush up the people's eyes, see through their true features, be constantly on the alert against their evil antics, carry on resistance and struggles of our own accord, and ensure the steady development of socialist China.

### QIUSHI Article Views Peng Zhen's Writings

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[Article by Zheng Tianxiang (6774 1131 5046): "Set Demand on Our Work Using Highest Attainable Standards—Studying Writings on Work in Beijing in *Selected Works of Peng Zhen*]

[Text] The *Selected Works of Peng Zhen* came off the press as we greeted the 70th anniversary of the birth of the CPC. To a large extent, this collection reflects Comrade Peng Zhen's great contributions to the Chinese revolution and socialist construction, as well as toward Mao Zedong Thought. It includes more than 20 pieces of writings by Comrade Peng Zhen when he was in charge in Beijing during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. Like other works in this collection, these writings reflect Comrade Peng Zhen's thoughts and practice as a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation and as a dialectical materialist.

Comrade Peng Zhen guiding thought during the 17 years when he was in charge in Beijing may be summed up in one sentence, to set demands on one's work using the highest attainable standards. These "standards" are the epitome of the basic aim of wholeheartedly serving the people and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

How did Comrade Peng Zhen and the Beijing CPC Committee implement this guiding thought in the capital city of the great PRC? They mainly grasped work in the following five areas:

#### 1. Set Demands on Our Work Using the Highest Attainable Standards

In July 1955, the party held its first national congress since its founding in Beijing. The main idea of the municipal party committee's report to the congress was: "Set demands on our work using the highest attainable standards." In his summing up speech, Comrade Peng Zhen reiterated this guiding thought which had been adhered to since entering the city. Comrade Peng Zhen said: "We should not be complacent about our small achievements, but should set demands on ourselves using the highest attainable standards. The municipal party committee, various functional departments, and all party and youth league members should set the highest attainable standards and requirements, measure themselves against these standards, and take this as the objective of struggle ("Set Demand on Our Work Using the Highest Attainable Standards"). That demands must be the highest yet attainable means that we must combine a keen sense of responsibility to the people with a scientific attitude toward objective things. We are communists, and our task is to smash the old world and build a new one. We must continuously push forward the development of social productivity, expedite the progress of history, and give impetus to the revolutionary transformation of society. Our ultimate aim is to

realize communism. This is a long road. Making achievements in work is a matter of course. How can we bring about victory in revolution and socialist construction, or claim to be communists, without making any achievements? If we become complacent and arrogant over some small achievements, and make a great fuss about them, we will lose our vigor, our enterprising spirit, and our creativity, and will lag behind, become estranged from the masses and adversely affect the party's and the people's cause. This is not the Communist Party's true color. Comrade Peng Zhen repeatedly reiterated this fundamental viewpoint of Marxism: Marxism is essentially revolutionary and critical. It is the integration of the theories of uninterrupted revolution and the development of revolution by stages.

Around November 1958, Comrade Peng Zhen wrote one of his famous articles—"Standing on the Forefront of Revolution and Construction." In this introduction to QIANXIAN (THE FRONT), the theoretical journal of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, he elaborated on the relationship between subjective initiative and objective laws. The article said: We must "stand on the forefront of the implementation of the party's principles and policies and other Central Committee instructions, on the forefront of the socialist revolution, on the forefront of socialist construction, on the forefront of the Marxist-Leninist ideological struggle," and "always be promoters of progress." Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: "Doing this in earnest is by no means easy. But we must do this because this is our duty."

In its endeavor to build socialism, China must chart its own course and cannot mechanically copy the experience of others. The party Central Committee and Chairman Mao forwarded the general line of going all-out; aiming high; and achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism. The boundless enthusiasm shown by the broad masses of the people and the vast numbers of cadres in building socialism is very valuable. However, due to our lack of experience in this connection, we tended to be overanxious for quick results and exaggerated the role of subjective will and efforts. In the Great Leap Forward movement and the movement for people's communes, the tendencies to set unrealistically high targets, issue confused orders, exaggerate, and effect the transition to communism prematurely spread unchecked. Under the circumstances, Comrade Peng Zhen wrote the QIANXIAN introduction, urging the reader to "realistically study the mass movement, sum up the mass movement's experience, affirm the achievements, remedy the drawbacks, and push the movement forward." "We must place ourselves in the midst of the masses and the movement, forge flesh-and-blood ties with the masses, and lead the masses forward on the basis of their conscious efforts." "In accordance with the possibility and necessity of objective reality, we must give maximum scope to our subjective initiative. In other words, we must use the conscious efforts of the party and the masses to ensure that all our work can advance healthily



at the highest speed that is objectively possible. In this respect, we can neither lean to the right and be conservative, nor act blindly on enthusiasm alone." Comrade Peng Zhen systematically expounded Marxism's basic viewpoints. He said: "We are dialectical materialists, and we understand the actual relations of subjective initiative to objective existence and objective laws." "We must transform reality—remold our society and remake nature. However, we must not be swayed by our emotions, act on momentary 'instinct' or on the basis of bits of information or superficial phenomenon, still less drift about in mid-air like kites or hydrogen balloons. In short, we must not go against the objective laws and act recklessly. We must, and indeed can only, realistically and earnestly act in accordance with objective laws and transform reality in accordance with objective laws." While their wording may be different, "standing on the forefront of revolution and construction," "set demands on our work using the highest attainable standards," and "always be promoters of progress" have the same basic idea, that is, the integration of the basic aim of wholeheartedly serving the people and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. With clearcut language, the introduction to QIANXIAN incisively pointed out that we "must not go against the objective laws and act recklessly," "must not be swayed by our emotions," "must not act blindly on enthusiasm alone," and "must not drift about in mid-air." This gave the cadres of Beijing an ideological education. The Beijing Municipal Party Committee conducted work in accordance with these guidelines and promptly corrected and prevented some mistakes. After this, following the Central Committee instruction, it resolutely rectified the tendencies to set unrealistically high targets, to give confused orders, to exaggerate, to effect the transition to communism prematurely, and to rely on commandism, and resolutely implemented the policy of readjustment, consolidation, filling out, and raising standards." At the same time, he also unequivocally pointed out that while rectifying mistakes, we must also adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts by affirming what should be affirmed, rectifying what should be rectified, abandoning what should be abandoned, and pressing ahead in all areas where we can press ahead. This not only protected the revolutionary vigor of the masses but also consolidated and developed the positive results of the movement, enabling Beijing to develop at great speed.

## **2. Emphasize Seeking Truth From Facts and Conducting Investigation and Study; Emphasize Going Down To the Grass-Roots Units and Studying the Typical Cases**

On 6 January 1949, Comrade Peng Zhen delivered a speech at Liangxiang to cadres about to move into the city. He pointed out: "We must start off by conducting investigation and study." "Only by grasping the heart of the matter and conducting systematic investigation and study can we realistically determine the steps and methods of work in light of concrete conditions." In January 1955, Comrade Peng Zhen emphasized at a

propaganda work meeting of the municipal party committee that we must go down to the grass-roots units and go deep among the masses when conducting investigation and study. He said: "Ours is a communist party, the party in power. We are running this country of ours, and the problems that we must tackle are mainly found in factories, agricultural producers' cooperatives, shops, offices, and schools. Where there are problems, we must go and tackle them." Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: "It is important that we study the typical cases. When we set out to study a village, we must find out all about this village; when we set out to study a factory, we must find out all about this factory." "Unless we go down to the grass-roots units to find out about the typical cases, our work will always be skin deep, and will always be floating on the surface like a water bubble," "always light and cannot sink down." He said: "You may have traveled on a jet and seen all the factories in the world, but when you come back you still cannot run a factory." After going down to the grass-roots units and studying the typical cases, however, "you will have practical experience and will have something to base your views on" ("Propaganda Work Must Proceed From Reality").

What should we do in order to earnestly promote the healthy development of our cause with the highest attainable standards and stand on the forefront of revolution and construction? Comrade Peng Zhen emphasized time and again that "we must constantly apply Marxist-Leninist views and methods and continuously conduct systematic and thorough investigation and study on concrete conditions today." He repeatedly pointed out that investigation and study must be conducted consciously, continuously, thoroughly, and systematically. Comrade Peng Zhen also emphatically pointed out: "Our investigation, study, and understanding must set the pace for the movement to transform reality and set the pace for practice by the masses. From the embryonic forms of things, through the study of typical newborn things, and the summing up of new typical experience, we must see the general characteristics; single out the central issue and principal aspect; and study the governing law, orientation, and future of the development of things. On this basis, we can form concepts that give a general outline of the essence of things and make scientific political predictions, and use these to guide our practice and practice by the masses. Otherwise, standing on the forefront of revolution and construction will become nothing more than a bold but empty statement." Comrade Peng Zhen all along insisted on seeking truth from facts and opposed bold but empty talks. He repeatedly said: Right is right and wrong is wrong; one is one and two is two. We must be conscientious and must not drift with the tide or drift in mid-air. His dialectical materialist ideas and style of work are worthy of our constant emulation. **3. Uphold the Truth and Correct Mistakes As Soon As They Occur**

Chairman Mao constantly taught us that we must uphold the truth and correct mistakes as soon as they occur. Comrade Peng Zhen also constantly said: "Toward



achievements and drawbacks in work, be they right or wrong, we must adopt an honest Marxist-Leninist attitude and view them as objective things. Yes is yes, no is no, good is good, bad is bad, plenty is plenty, few is few. Things must be taken seriously as they are" ("Standing on the Forefront of Revolution and Construction").

Whether or not the party's line, principles, policies, and plans are correct and conform with reality must be tested through practice. Likewise, whether or not we have correctly implemented the party's line, principles, policies, and plans must also be tested through practice. If we want to make achievements in work, we must have a serious, prudent, and honest attitude. Achievement is achievement; a mistake is a mistake; a little achievement is a little achievement; a minor mistake is a minor mistake. It is an objective fact, whichever the case, and we must be honest and deal with this fact with a keen sense of responsibility to the people's interests. The vile practice of "building oneself up" by fraud, deception, flattery, and self-glorification is simply not compatible with the quality of party members.

Of course, we must uphold what is right. It is not the attitude of a Marxist to waver over the slightest trouble or difficulty. Achievements must be affirmed. If a person arbitrarily negates the achievements of revolution and construction, he is either blind or has ulterior motives. Meanwhile, if there is bad news we must report the bad, and if there are ills we must attend to the ills. Why should we report only the good news but not the bad? Why should we hide our sickness for fear of treatment? Can we deny that some people who talk about materialism and dialectics day in and day out are in fact practicing idealism and metaphysics day in and day out? Can we say that our party had not suffered heavily because of this?

Setting demands on our work using the highest attainable standards does not mean that if we talk about setting high standards day in and day out, the standards will go up. Rather, while affirming the achievements made, we must also find out the inadequacies, drawbacks, and mistakes; constantly make improvements in our work; and rectify the mistakes so as to carry our work forward. Comrade Peng Zhen often urged us to "acknowledge our drawbacks and mistakes in work." "We must seriously acknowledge the substantive drawbacks and mistakes in work, constantly expose our drawbacks and mistakes, and rectify them promptly and resolutely." We must acknowledge them rather than elude them; deal with them seriously rather than perfunctorily; expose them rather than trying to cover them up; make a continuous effort to expose them rather than going through the motions; and expose mistakes ourselves, welcome exposure by others, and expose the drawbacks and mistakes of others. Drawbacks and mistakes, particularly major ones, must be overcome. What is more, they must be overcome promptly and resolutely. This is the true color of a communist.

#### 4. Single Out the Problems and Tackle Them

Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: "What do we read Marxist-Leninist writings for? We read these in order to be able to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint, and method to identify problems, single them out, and tackle them" ("Propaganda Work Must Proceed From Reality"). "Today, many problems have been left untackled because of defects in our leadership, primarily the bureaucratic style of work" ("Overcome the Bureaucratic Work Style").

We will be in trouble if we think that everything will be all right once we have put forward correct ideas, said the correct things, and made the correct decisions. Comrade Peng Zhen all along emphasized that leadership at various levels, particularly the principal responsible persons, must single out problems and tackle them, never letting go until all problems have been tackled. After moving into the city, Comrade Peng Zhen seriously criticized bureaucracy on many occasions. He said: "Some comrades never took notice of problems, did nothing to tackle the problems singled out, or failed to work out thorough solutions." In his address to a people's congress session in August 1956, he again incisively pointed out:

We "must not do as the yamen secretaries did. Yamen secretaries are masters of red tape, they are not responsible to the people." "A problem that has been tackled on paper has not yet been tackled in reality."

They are like people watching movies. All they do is watch. They do not have to tackle problems. As long as the films are still in good form, they can watch for 10,000 years and the problems will remain unresolved.

"Some people have become great 'volleyball players.' They treat problems as balls that should be tackled, and keep passing them on to others."

"There are some people who, as soon as they are criticized, would say that others are expecting too much. Do they want us to lower our demands on ourselves?" "If we look into the problems today, experiment tomorrow, and try to work out solutions day after tomorrow, the problems will still be there after three or four years. If we do things this way, we will end up in national subjugation."

"There is also the tendency of going it alone. Either I take charge, or you take over. If you are in charge, I want no part of it. If I am in charge, you must leave everything to me. There is no consultation. They are just like a heap of unrelated potatoes."

Comrade Peng Zhen thus painted a picture of bureaucratism in actual work using popular images. He also said in earnest: "If nothing has been changed, I would suggest that a number of dismissals be made at the next people's congress, myself included on that list." Regrettably, images like "yamen secretaries," "movie watchers," "volleyball players," and "potatoes" still exist to a serious extent in our real life. That problems remain

unresolved in spite of numerous resolutions is not an isolated phenomenon. It was quite common for prohibitions and regulations to go unheeded and discipline and laws to be ignored. There were even people who neglected their duties, cheated the state and the people, abused their power and used public office for private gain. In some localities and units, flattery and deception, which prevailed in official circles in the old society, and the profit-before-everything mentality, which prevailed in capitalist business circles, became the "new trend." All devout communists said with deep remorse that letting these decadent practices take their own course would spell the doom for the party and the state.

### 5. Develop Serious and Active Party Life

On the question of party life, Comrade Peng Zhen paid special attention to three issues: the correct implementation of democratic centralism, the unfolding of criticism and self-criticism on a regular basis, and the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

When implementing democratic centralism and the party's iron discipline, Comrade Peng Zhen paid attention to combining a sense of discipline with creativity. In 1954, Comrade Peng Zhen expounded this principle at a municipal party committee meeting on organizational work. He sternly criticized decentralism, saying: "Decentralism will undermine democratic centralism and collective leadership. Thus, Central Committee resolutions cannot be changed by municipal party committees; municipal party committee resolutions cannot be changed by prefectural party committees; prefectural party committee resolutions cannot be changed by party branches; and party committee member resolutions cannot be changed by individuals." He also pointed out: "Lower level bodies should not mechanically obey the resolutions made by their higher authorities. They should implement the resolutions in light of the actual conditions in their locality or unit." Independent thinking and creativity were stressed. According to Comrade Peng Zhen, creativity meant continuously and consciously conducting thorough and systematic investigation and study, exploring the objective laws governing the development of things, systematically sorting out our experience, drawing theories therefrom, and using these theories to guide actual work to ensure that our work would advance continuously with great vitality.

How can we combine creativity with a sense of discipline? "The lower level bodies are to think over the resolutions made by their authorities. If they consider them correct, they are to take them as their own opinions. This way, creativity and a sense of discipline will coincide." What is to be done if the resolutions made by the higher authorities do not conform to reality, or are even wrong? "Then they should state their views to the higher authorities. Withholding one's opinion is not an act of obedience, rather it means shirking one's responsibility to the party and the people. This is also at variance with our organizational principle." Holding oneself responsible to the people is comparable to holding oneself responsible to the higher authorities. It is

not an act of disrespect to make constructive comments on the resolutions made by the higher authorities. Rather, it shows that one cherishes the party, has faith in the higher authorities, and is responsible to the people. What can you do if the leadership refuses to listen to your views, and you still believe you are in the right after further pondering? "Then you can have reservations, and can hold on to these views in principle while subjecting yourself to the organization" ("Several Questions Concerning the Party's Organizational Work").

How should leading organs correctly implement democratic centralism? They should rely on collective leadership and the mass line and listen to differing views. Leading organs and comrades "must pay special attention to and welcome differing views, including critical comments" ("Several Questions Concerning the Party's Organizational Work"). If we lie to the higher authorities, or prefer to hear lies from subordinate units; if we are unwilling to openly air our differing views, or are afraid of other people openly stating their differing views; if we dare not air our differing views when we see something wrong, flare up on hearing differing views, or nod approval to people's faces but make mental notes, even bear a grudge, behind their back, we will be damaging collective leadership. This way, we cannot even begin to talk about the mass line, and this is decidedly not the work style of a communist.

Criticism and self-criticism are the norm of party life. Party life is abnormal without regular criticism and self-criticism within the party. When Comrade Peng Zhen was in charge in Beijing, he always paid attention to unfolding criticism and self-criticism. He advocated coming straight to the point, openly stating one's thoughts, and bringing issues out into the open. He also encouraged the direct exchange of differing opinions. This collection, which includes more than 20 articles by Comrade Peng Zhen when he was in Beijing, is replete with the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. The practice of criticism and self-criticism also prevailed in the Beijing party committee: Right is right and wrong is wrong. When we see something wrong, we must criticize. When we see something amiss, we must point it out honestly. When we differ, we must openly air our views. When we are wrong, we must make amends. A communist not only needs to make self-criticism, he must welcome criticism from others and dare to criticize others. "When we deal with these questions, we must bear in mind the fundamental interests of our cause and of the masses." We must have the courage to criticize and must not be afraid of offending others. "Being afraid of giving offense and withholding criticism when we see something that calls for criticism is an act of individualism just like being afraid of being criticized." This is also not the kind of work style a communist should have.

Comrade Peng Zhen was particularly stern in his criticism of those who "followed the Golden Mean." According to Comrade Peng Zhen, their characteristics are as follows: "They often assume an ambiguous and equivocal attitude on questions of right and wrong. They

'assume a dignified and poised bearing' and are smooth and slick in their dealings with others. Even when confronted with major issues of right and wrong and on the ideological front of class struggle, they are prone to compromise, trying to be 'unbiased' and 'detached.' They do not uphold the truth. Neither do they go all out, try to distinguish between right and wrong and between the enemy and ourselves, or stand on the forefront of the movement." "What they care most is not the interests of the party and the people, or the success or failure of our cause. Rather, they try to cultivate popularity and win 'votes' without principle." Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out sharply that such was the work style of "anti-Marxist Philistines" ("Standing on the Forefront of Revolution and Construction").

While Comrade Peng Zhen was in charge in Beijing, he constantly paid attention to guiding and organizing comrades in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out at the First Beijing Municipal Party Congress in 1955: "In this acute and complex class struggle, if our comrades neglect the need to study politics, policies, and theories, and are indifferent to the political situation at home and abroad, they may lose their bearings in socialist construction and transformation. This is most dangerous." The study of Marxist-Leninist theories and Mao Zedong Thought and efforts to raise our theoretical level involve more than book study. What we must do is apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint, and method; find the way and method of tackling problems in reality; and take these back to reality to tackle problems. Chairman Mao had this to say in his report on the rectification of work style: "What sort of theorists do we need? We need theorists who can correctly apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint, and method to explain actual problems occurring in history and revolution, and can offer scientific and theoretical explanations on China's economic, political, military, cultural, and other questions (*Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Zedong*, Vol 2, p 490). It was precisely along this orientation that Comrade Peng Zhen conducted his theoretical studies and used these theories to guide comrades in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

At present, when we badly need to strengthen party building and increase the party's fighting capacity, recapitulating these experience of Comrade Peng Zhen when he was in charge in Beijing is of practical significance.

Over the 70 years when the CPC was leading the Chinese people in fighting hard, bloody battles and waging arduous struggles, the course of Chinese history, which remained at a standstill for a long time, was greatly pushed forward. We turned a semicolonial and semi-feudal society, where serfdom was practiced in some places, into a socialist society; achieved successes in socialist construction which impressed the whole world; and built a land of poverty and blankness into a country with initial prosperity. We also made notable achievements in science and technology, reaching or surpassing advanced world levels in some areas. In the course of

development, we have traversed many a tortuous path and made some mistakes, even serious ones. Drawing on the basic aim of wholeheartedly serving the people and the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, we corrected our mistakes. Failure, triumph, again failure, again triumph. Our party is truly a glorious, great, and correct vanguard of the proletariat. On this occasion, when we are commemorating the 70th birthday of the party, we soberly understand that the situation of struggle before us has become more complicated and grim, and our responsibility has increased. We must overcome all possible difficulties and hardships on the way of advance, and continuously advance the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In 1950, Comrade Peng Zhen delivered a report at Beijing University. Out of concern for the future of New China, some professors and students asked him whether he thought the Communist Party would degenerate. Comrade Peng Zhen replied: "The Communist Party will never degenerate. What does it rely on? First, it relies on its political, organizational, and ideological purity. Second, it relies on its close ties with the masses and supervision by the masses. Third, it relies on criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism and self-criticism conducted inside the party and at people's congresses. Fourth, it relies on systems, laws, and discipline for supervision and guarantee. These can guarantee that our party will not degenerate today, will not degenerate in the future, and will not degenerate ever. This goes for the whole party, but there is no avoiding that individual party members may become degenerate." Before the 10 years of internal turmoil, our party conscientiously adhered to the fine tradition of working hard and maintaining close ties with the masses; maintained the "same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm, and the same death-defying spirit as displayed during the revolutionary war years; and resolutely rectified all corrupt practices as soon as they were spotted. The handful of corrupt elements were either ruthlessly expelled from the party or punished according to party discipline and national law. Party discipline is strict: it is iron discipline. Thus, we did not become degenerate after entering the city and seizing national power. The party enjoys great prestige among the broad masses of the people. The 10 years of internal turmoil did immense damage to our party. Subsequently, party building was weakened, "played down," and "transformed." Corrupt practices within the party became problems which deserved great attention, problems which we must tackle in real earnest. Of course, we have hundreds of thousands of staunch communist fighters, and the corrupt ones only make up a handful. Nonetheless, communists who are faithful to communism cannot but feel anxious about this handful. "One ant hole may cause the collapse of a thousand-li dike." These past 70 years, our party—this great dike of communism—has not collapsed because we have been conscientiously carrying out readjustment, consolidation, and improvement and have been resolutely eliminating "ant holes." In the face of the imperialist strategy of peaceful evolution, in the face of subversion and infiltration by hostile forces at home and abroad, and in the face of the corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalization, all staunch communists must maintain



sharp vigilance. We must further carry out readjustment and consolidation; strengthen our party; maintain our party's ideological, political, and organizational purity; make a clean sweep of people who stubbornly engaged in bourgeois liberalization; rid the party of corrupt practices and elements; do a better job by setting demand on ourselves using the highest attainable standards; and forever be promoters of the socialist cause.

#### Northwest Population Migration Project Under Way

HK1408055991 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN  
SHE in English 1535 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Xian, August 13 (CNS)—The largest population migration project in China since 1949 is now proceeding smoothly in northwest China.

To date, 320,000 people have been moved from the poorest mountainous regions in central Gansu Province and the southern part of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region toward the Yellow River Basin, the Corridor west of the Yellow River and the Great Bend of the Yellow River, thereby gradually solving their food and clothing problem.

The "three west" regions include central Gansu with Dingxi as the representative area, west of Ningxia and the Corridor west of the Yellow River, populated by a total agricultural population of over 10 million in 47 counties. Among them, the poorest total over seven million. Due to the bad natural environment and loss of population control in recent decades, over 70 percent of the peasants were still unable to have sufficient food and clothing in the early 80's. For this reason, the region was known as the "three dependent" region, dependent on loans for living expenses, dependent on resold grain for food and dependent on relief aid for clothing.

In 1983, the state decided to invest RMB [Renminbi] 200 million in launching the migration project in this area. Gansu and Ningxia have been engaged in the construction of water conservancy projects, water supply facilities, roadways, tree-planting, land-levelling and the building of various types of migration bases in deserted areas along the Yellow River Basin where there was more arable land with few people living there. Under the principle of voluntary migration, the government organizes and encourages people to migrate by means of preferential policies.

According to statistics, Gansu and Ningxia have built 33 large migration bases each capable of accommodating over 1,000 and even up to 10,000 people, as well as 80 small-sized migration bases. Now over 320,000 people have been resettled. These new migrants have been able to attain per capita grain production of over 400 kilograms per year, nearly 50 percent more than that attained in central Gansu and the western part of Ningxia, and even more than the national per capita average grain production of 380 kilograms per year. The annual per capita income in these regions exceeds RMB 300. A phenomenon commonly observed among the

people is that "the first year is for migrating, the second year to settle down, the third year to have sufficient food and clothing and the fourth to fifth year to become well-off."

#### Science & Technology

#### Deng's Remarks on Hi-Tech Development Eyed

HK1508065191 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 15 Aug 91 p 2

["Special dispatch" by staff reporter Kung Shuang-yin (7255 7175 0603): "KEJI RIBAO Commentator's Article Discloses Deng Xiaoping's Remarks on Developing Science, Technology"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug.—In its special commentator's article published yesterday, KEJI RIBAO disclosed a series of Deng Xiaoping's instructions in recent years on developing high technology. The commentator's article took Deng's instruction last April as its title: Developing High Technology To Achieve Industrialization.

In 1986, China implemented the "Plan for High-Tech Research and Development," also called the "863" plan, which was worked out in line with Deng Xiaoping's instructions. In March 1986, Deng made the following written instruction to a proposal by four scientists, including Wang Dayan and Wang Ganchang, on speeding up the development of China's high technology: "This proposal is very important," and "this matter should be decided upon quickly and not delayed." Hence, the name, "863 Plan." In 1988, Deng again stressed: "Viewed from the long-term, attention should be paid to education and science and technology. We have already been delayed 20 years and, if we are delayed another 20 years, the consequence will be dreadful to contemplate." In October 1988, he again pointed out: "Many countries are working out and implementing high-tech development plans and the next century will be one of high technology. At all times, China must develop its high technology and occupy a seat in the world's high-tech field. The development and achievements of high technology reflect the capacity of a state and nation and is an indication of a state's prosperity. The development of the modern world, especially the development in the high-tech field, is going on at a tremendous pace and China cannot but participate in it. [no close quotation mark as published]

The long commentator's article said: "The competition of overall national force is, in the final analysis, one of scientific force. In the 1990's, we must, with a strong strategic determination and the courage and boldness of revolutionaries, concentrate superior forces and fight well the battle of developing high technology to achieve industrialization. We have only one option before us: Adopt all possible measures to speed up the process of industrializing and internationalizing China's high technology.



**Zou Jiahua Underlines Sci-Tech Development Efforts***OW1108020091 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Aug 91*

[From the "National News Hookup"]

[Text] Vice Premier Zou Jiahua met with some of the delegates to the 13th conference of the International Association for the Study of the Quaternary Period in the Great Hall of the People last evening.

Vice Premier Zou Jiahua said: It is impossible to develop the economy without using science and technology. The Chinese Government will emphatically develop sciences and education in the next decade.

**Statistics Bureau Records Sci-Tech Achievements***OW1408052191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0504 GMT 14 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—China made some 10,462 scientific and technological achievements during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-1990), which boosted output by more than 40 billion yuan-worth.

An official from the State Statistics Bureau said that the Seventh Five-Year Plan for science and technology was the largest development program in the field so far implemented in China. More than 1,600 scientific research units, colleges and universities and enterprises in the country were involved in the research.

According to the bureau, some 40 percent of the achievements have filled research gaps in China, 334 received patents, and 155 achievements were awarded state prizes.

Statistics also show that 5,000 achievements have been used in the country's economic construction and boosted output by 40.68 billion yuan-worth in the past five years, while the state investment in scientific research reached only 7.4 billion yuan in the same period.

**Economist Stresses Technological Management***HK1308102391 Beijing CHINA DAILY  
in English 13 Aug 91 p 4*

["Managing Technology Is Key to Efficiency"]

[Text] Improved technological standards will improve economic efficiency, according to a noted economist writing in the Beijing-based Science and Technology Daily.

However, technological management has not received enough attention, said Professor Li Yining.

Technological management includes quality control, creating technological standards, implementing technological programmes, renovations, imports and the promotion of technology.

Such measures ensure economic stability and lay a solid foundation for a sustained rise in economic efficiency.

According to Li, economic stability is mainly undermined by three factors: an imbalance in the supply and demand of products; distortions in economic structure; and the foreign trade deficit.

Discouraging consumption or increasing production will solve the supply and demand imbalance. The latter is the much better choice.

Technological management can promote the quality and novelty of products, thus increasing production. It can also eradicate distortions in the structure by adjusting product patterns.

As for the foreign trade deficit, expanding export volumes and making better use of imported materials can fill the gap. In order to expand exports, it is essential to promote the quality and variety of products. This cannot be done without improving technological management.

There are two preconditions for a lasting rise in economic efficiency; an enterprise should plough its profits back into expansion; and it should earn more profit from its investments.

Both preconditions are closely connected to technological management, which can help earn higher interest on investments or reduce production costs.

But the benefits of technological management are not just economic. The production, storage and transportation of products hazardous to the environment can be stopped by departments in charge of technological management.

Technological management also helps enterprises make the best use of limited natural resources.

The reliable quality of products can nurture a sense of trust and safety in the minds of consumers and producers.

High quality exports also win China a good name. Even in the domestic market, the quality of products is closely tied to the government's reputation.

**Military****PLA General Staff Urges Troops To Emulate Soldier***OW1008042491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0244 GMT 9 Aug 91*

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—The party committee of the PLA General Staff Department recently issued a circular, calling on subordinate units to unfold extensive activities to emulate Comrade Zhou Li-Ping, a hero in fighting floods.

The circular of the party committee of the General Staff Department says: Comrade Zhou Li-ping, a former student of the Armored Corps Command College and probationary platoon leader of a certain unit in Nanjing Military Region, honorably sacrificed his life while bravely fighting floods at the forefront in Yingshang County of Anhui Province. His heroic deeds have caused

strong reverberation among the officers and men in the services and among the broad masses nationwide, and his revolutionary spirit has inspired the vast numbers of communists, CYL members, and young students. Leading comrades of the Central Military Commission and the General Staff Department took the heroic deeds of Comrade Zhou Li-ping very seriously, and held that he was a fine member of our party, a fine cadre of our Army, and a fine student of the colleges. They argued that the deeds of Comrade Zhou Li-ping have done honor to the our Army and the military academies, and set a good example for others to emulate. Therefore, the party committee of the General Staff Department has decided to speedily unfold activities on emulating Comrade Zhou Li-ping among the vast numbers of officers and men, in particular, among the students of colleges and schools, with a view to carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Zhou Li-ping and to further strengthening the all-around development of every unit.

The circular of the party committee of the General Staff Department calls on the vast numbers of officers and men to emulate Comrade Zhou Li-ping's revolutionary spirit of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought painstakingly, and striving to change his outlook of the world; to emulate his lofty qualities of loving the team, caring about others, and serving the people wholeheartedly; to emulate his strong determination of learning military techniques arduously, dedicating himself to national defense, and rendering service to the motherland; to emulate his fine demeanor of observing discipline voluntarily and placing strict demand on himself; and to emulate his self-sacrificing spirit of sharing his fate with the people and stepping forward at critical moment.

#### **JIEFANGJUN BAO on Building of Missile Bases**

HK1208144291 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 29 Jul 91 p 2

["Newsletter" by special correspondent Zhang Jiajun (1728 1367 6511): "For Sake of Casting 'Sword of China'"]

[Text] In Beijing's Great Hall of the People on 19 October 1966, waving his strong arm, Premier Zhou Enlai solemnly proclaimed:

"After the success of a nuclear explosion, some people derided us as having bombs but no guns, which means that we have only atom bombs but no delivery vehicles. We must launch atom bombs with missiles and answer the challenge of the media with action!"

Immediately after this, a special unit mastering modern sophisticated weapons quietly came into being under the Chinese Army. Zhou Enlai personally fixed its name: The 2d Artillery Corps.

#### **I**

A baby is born 10 months after conception. Efforts to build this strategic nuclear counteroffensive force had started

several years before. In early 1963, the Central Military Commission decided to build a strategic missile position. A year later, tens of thousands of officers and men from 88 units throughout the Army started tackling the issue of building the first strategic missile operational position.

It was an untraversed ancient forest deep in the mountains and it was also the coldest season in a year. After clearing out the knee-deep snow, the officers and men started a great but strenuous undertaking by pitching tents and building stoves.

However, the state which had just tided over three years of natural calamities could only give them a minimum guarantee in life and work. Because of the dripping water in tunnel work, the soldiers' work clothes, which were already threadbare, were often saturated with water and, when they knocked off for the day, turned into a hard "sheet of ice" before they reached the barracks. The commanders and fighters engaging in high-intensity and overloaded operations could only eat a limited amount of husked gaoliang [Chinese sorghum], corn bread, and broiled soya bean. The shortfall had to be made up with wild vegetable. A soldier died in the tunnel, with a lump of wild vegetable still in his mouth.

Cutting a tunnel into a mountain represented a collision between the human body and the mountain rocks and a magnificent song shaking heaven and earth. The two graveyards lying quietly at the foot of the barren mountain were the most solemn and stirring notes of the magnificent song. Among them was a battalion commander called Liu Changlin, who laid down his life while trying to save soldiers from a dangerous situation. He was only 34 at that time. Thirteen years later, his wife again sent his eldest son, who had just turned 18, to join this unit.

If the stones quarried by the officers and men of this unit over the past dozen years or so were to be built into a stone wall one meter high and 2.8 meter wide, it would stretch all the way from Shanhaiguan to Badaling. It may well be called a section of the great wall built by contemporary Chinese missile soldiers!

This is only part of the great army pioneering an undertaking. Almost at the same time they entered the mountains, units assuming the same mission advanced into ancient mountains of central China, dense forests in the south, high plateaus in the west.... As a result, group after group of strategic missile positions of different types, launching methods, and models which could attack, defense, store, command, and live appeared on the vast lands of China.

#### **II**

It is difficult to lay the foundation, it is even more so to develop it.

China's strategic missile unit, a modern unit on the high plateau, has developed and increased its combat effectiveness under extremely simple, crude, and difficult conditions.

People still remember the scene of its first "seed unit," the surface-to-surface missile training unit, undergoing training:

An angle steel was used as a launching pad, bed boards were made into a distributing box [pei qi xiang 6792 3049 4630], red willow twigs were braided into a thrust chamber, wood was used to make a program controller, yellow earth was molded into a gyroscope, and carrots were made into explosive devices.... At that time we could see these colorful and grotesque simulators in every battalion.

It was a rare training ground—

On a barren hill in an open country. Following the command "Occupy the position," the "equipment" went into action one after another in an orderly way, with operators pulling the straw rope, running down the "thrust chamber" in step, and cried out in a resounding voice: "The 'cable' has been laid!"...

All were unreal and yet they were real. Through training under such conditions they succeeded in launching the first missile, realizing the aspiration of the Chinese nation from one generation to another.

Ever since it possessed nuclear weapons, China has made a solemn promise to the world that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. The option of striking only after the enemy has struck calls for higher quality and quicker ability to react on the part of our strategic missiles. To this end, the officers and men of the 2d Artillery Corps have made unremitting efforts.

In the spring of 1977, the 2d Artillery Corps organized a large-scale exercise during which a missile regiment conducted a mobile firing practice with live ammunition. In line with the idea of "mobile operations," the officers and men going out of their position for the first time overcame all kinds of difficulties in logistic support, and fired four missiles one after another in a very short time according to schedule and sequence, thus raising to a new level the survival and counteroffensive capabilities of our strategic missile units.

Fully aware of the heavy responsibility on their shoulders, the commanders and fighters readily trained their fighting skills hard under various harsh environments. In the midwinter of 1985, a unit tested a certain type of missiles at minus 47 degrees Celsius. After they arrived at the site, 80 percent of the officers and men caught cold and the faces, hands, and feet of 95 percent of the comrades were frostbitten. But the test went on intensely all the same. The whole procedure lasted about six to seven hours, during which experts, with tears in their eyes, implored the commander to let the fighters go to a

building a few dozen meters away to warm themselves up for a moment. The commander hardheartedly refused, for he knew that the test involved not only equipment but also men. Only by bringing forth an "all-weather" unit can it engage in mobile operations under any harsh natural conditions. When the test ended, the commander went to one side, stealthily wiping the painful tears with his sleeve.

In four years, they conducted numerous tests, including joint training with all weapon systems, night operations, highway mobile transport, and jolting shocks, and traveled 270,000 km. The officers and men withstood the cold at minus 47 degrees Celsius and the heat at 49 degrees Celsius, as well as violent rains and raging winds, and successfully completed the tasks. They were cited and issued an order of commendation by the leaders of the 2d Artillery Corps and the Ministry of Aerospace Industry on many occasions.

### III

With the development of modern warfare, the training of the 2d Artillery Corps also advanced to a higher level.

In the autumn of 1986, a large-scale campaign exercise in nuclear counteroffensive operations was launched over a vast area.

Under the well-conceived command of a modern command network consisting of many systems, special trains fully loaded with missile weaponry and valiant fighters and long lines of camouflaged military vehicles, and aircraft laden with special equipment quietly set off from plains, forests, and skies.

As soon as the order for a counterattack was issued, China's strategic missiles roared! Military-green strategic missiles of different types took off in the direction of the "targets."

There were bolts from the vast sky and claps of thunder over the vast land. With their unique might, the "swords of China," of which we are proud, were defending the security of the socialist motherland!

### Shandong Young Pioneers' Military Camp Opens

SK0908095491 Jinan Shandong People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Aug 91

[Text] The summer military camp of the Shandong Provincial Young Pioneers opened at the military school of the provincial Young Pioneers in (Lashan) of Jinan on 8 August.

Zhang Zhijian, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region; Lin Ping, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned attended the opening ceremony, and also presented banners and guns to and conferred titles on them. The military school of the provincial Young Pioneers was established by the provincial Communist Youth League Committee, the



provincial Education Commission, the provincial Young Pioneers Work Committee, and (Xinyang) Army Institute in August 1989.

Over the past two years, the school launched military activities for Young Pioneers organizations across the province and provided them with teachers and teaching materials. In addition, the school also held training classes on 15 occasions and cultivated more than 3,000 outstanding Young Pioneers.

#### **Newly-Established Syndicate To Modernize Military**

OW0908084991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0743 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)—China will pin its hopes on a newly-established syndicate to equip the nation's military with modern electronic products in the next five years, CHINA DAILY reported today.

The China Electronics Industry Corporation, which was set up two months ago as a way to promote growth in the nation's electronics industry, held its first national working conference in Beijing yesterday to plan the overall development of its military-related electronic production.

Zhang Xuedong, general manager of the corporation, said a nationwide effort must be made to work out a plan for the development of electronic devices for the military in the 1991-95 period.

The newly formed syndicate is in control of nearly 200 leading electronics producers, 50 research institutes, seven colleges and dozens of business and service companies with a workforce of 370,000.

According to the general manager, more effort will be made in the research and development of advanced technologies and a new generation of products with large-scale integrated circuits as the core and basic electronics devices and components as principal parts.

The corporation will pool its strength to develop micro-electronics technology, computers, communications, and sensors, which would facilitate the wide application of electronic products in the military as well as in the national economy in the next five years.

According to him, by 1995, the output value of the company would reach 27 billion yuan, sales would reach 24.3 billion yuan and pre-tax profits would reach 2.7 billion yuan. The general manager predicted that the demand for military and civil products would be great, estimated at about 100 billion yuan in fixed assets during the Eighth Five-Year-Plan period (1991-95).

## **Economic & Agricultural**

### **First Half Year Sees Foreign Trade Increases**

OW1508004291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0030 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)—China's total import and export trade reached 11.66 billion U.S. dollars last month, a 22.5 percent increase over the same period of last year, according to Beijing-based "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS" [GUOJI SHANGBAO].

The export volume was 6.38 billion U.S. dollars and the import volume, 5.28 billion U.S. dollars—respectively 24.6 percent and 20 percent increases over the same period of 1990, according to customs statistics.

The paper reported that from January to July this year China earned 30.12 billion U.S. dollars from exports.

### **Official Urges Hiring More Foreign Experts**

HK1208151591 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese No 31, 5 Aug 91 pp 9-10

[Article by He Yanping (0149 4291 1627) and Sun Zhaohua (1327 3564 5478): "Widen Channels to Recruit Personnel—Wang Nai, Director of State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs, on Import of Intellectual Resources"]

[Text] "The leadership of various levels have understood the significance and urgency of importing more talent. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have recently placed importing talents on the same level of importance as the import of funds, advanced equipment and technologies." Director Wang Nai said, frankly pointing out the main topic.

He said that since 1983, when Deng Xiaoping suggested that we must attach importance to the problem of importing talent, the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs has promptly formulated various policies and measures, enabling the work of importing talent to develop rapidly. According to the bureau's statistics, there were only 625 foreign economic and technological experts working in China in 1978, but the figure rose to more than 30,000 in 1988, and most of them worked in Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises, or were fulfilling trade contracts. Some 2,000 experts have been invited to China each year according to special needs. In addition, each year China hired more than 4,000 foreign experts to work in its cultural, educational, press and publication organizations.

Another method of importing intellectual strength is to send personnel abroad. This is different from the State Education Commission's program of sending personnel abroad. Personnel sent abroad are usually staff from industrial and commercial circles who have certain technological attainments or management experience; they are sent to advanced countries for relevant training and can also bring back "intellectual power." Since 1985, in six years, industrial and

commercial enterprises have sent more than 7,400 technological and management personnel of this kind abroad for training, and 98 percent of them have returned to the country on schedule.

Wang Nai said foreign experts in China had played a special role in the four modernizations construction. They cooperated with the great masses of Chinese workers, and built a number of China's key construction projects and export-oriented Sino-foreign enterprises with Chinese and foreign funds; they helped us to digest and absorb new imported equipment and technologies; and they developed and promoted a number of new products and varieties. Through this kind of cooperation with foreign experts, the great masses of Chinese management and technological personnel have broadened their perspectives, and we have effectively upgraded our own management and technological levels; furthermore, the cooperation between both sides has enhanced understanding and friendship between China and the peoples of various countries in the world.

For example, a certain energy project has begun production ahead of schedule under common efforts by China and its foreign partner, bringing an income of 4.76 billion yuan. Japanese paddy rice experts Mr. Chosaku Kuzuhara and Mr. Masaichi Koge have worked for eight consecutive years in Heilongjiang promoting the "method of keeping seedlings on dry land and sparsely planting paddy rice on cold land," enabling Heilongjiang Province to accumulate an additional total of 1.6 billion yuan in five years. Mr. Kuzuhara and Mr. Koge are loved by the peasants.

Wang Nai pointed out that import of talent requires a little amount of money and brings great effect, and that under certain conditions, its functions and effects are unmatched by other methods, and even cannot be realized by other methods.

Wang Nai said as far as the whole country is concerned, China is still at the initial stage of importing talent, that recently the purpose of imports was not very clear, and that sometimes when an expert was found a project was set up. The reason for this situation is that on the one hand, we do not have a precise grasp on demand inside the country, and on the other hand, we do not have much knowledge on sources of talent abroad. In future, we should widen channels, and exchange information with experts and organizations abroad, to extensively recruit talent on the one hand, and on the other hand, consider the state's key development projects and key construction projects, have a clear aim when looking for some experts, so enabling work in importing talent to play its role more fully.

Director Wang said that at present, China had established business relations with more than 100 organizations and groups in 15 countries and regions, and established representative offices in countries and regions such as Germany, the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, Britain, Italy, and Hong Kong, or sent resident

personnel there; the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs will develop the function of these overseas offices, find more talent, and gradually build a scientific work procedure.

According to information, many experts currently in China are retired persons, most of them working for a short time and on an individual basis. This style has its own strong points, but some technological problems cannot be solved in a short time, and some problems cannot be solved by individual experts. Therefore, in recent years, in response to some technological or management issues, the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs and the units concerned, hired whole groups of experts forming complete teams to work in China for consecutive periods of time, for example, SES, a German organization of retired experts, has cooperated with China in sending a whole team of experts to Shanghai to guide the production of spare parts for Santana cars.

Wang Nai said that this year and next year, when hiring foreign experts, emphasis must be laid on agriculture, energy, transport, raw materials, and communications; that experts will be hired to help solve the problem of digesting and absorbing imported technologies and equipment, and help solve technology and equipment problems existing within Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises and cooperative enterprises, to speed up the made-in-China process. As for the import of cultural and teaching personnel, the proportion of natural scientists must be suitably emphasized, to enable them to play a bigger role in higher learning institutes and scientific research organizations.

In addition, the practice of sending personnel abroad for training will be further expanded, and we will not only continue to send personnel to countries such as the United States, Britain, and Japan, but will also establish extensive ties with France, the Soviet Union, and Thailand, send 3,000 personnel per year, and formulate corresponding policies, such as establishing special funds to attract them and ensure they come back after completion of their training, to play their roles.

Finally, Director Wang said: In conclusion, along with the profound and extensive developments of reform and opening up in China, as economic ties among various countries become closer day after day, the work in exchanging talents between China and the international arena will continue to develop extensively and profoundly. We should not only pay attention to importing hardware such as capital, technology, and equipment, but also to importing talent, for every piece of advanced equipment and technology must be handled by man.

#### **Energy Investment Firm Seeks More Foreign Funding**

*HK1308101191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
13 Aug 91 p 2*

[By staff reporter Huang Xiang: "Energy Industry Seeks Funding"]

[Text] The government's leading energy investor is calling for more foreign funding to help cover project construction in the 1990's.

Yao Zhenyan, president of the State Energy Investment Corporation (SEIC) said that overseas funding is vital to ensure the nation's capital-intensive energy-development scheme.

The ministerial-level corporation is responsible for directing State investment in major electric and coal projects. It has also been active in the introduction of local investment and funding from outside China.

Yao said the State alone cannot afford the industry's ambitious expansion programme, resulting in the government's increasing dependence on "a diversified source of funding."

The energy sector is expected to need an increase of 30 million tons of coal and 10 million kilowatts in generating capacity a year up to 2000. But scarcity of funding is known to be a major hurdle towards achieving this goal.

China depends on foreign capital for 20 percent of its total investment in energy projects. The rest is shared between the central government and local sources.

Foreign funding includes World Bank loans, and loans and grants from several governments.

The president said the introduction of foreign investment is especially important to the construction of hydropower stations, which are "extremely money and time-consuming compared with coal-based power plants."

It generally takes six to 12 years and may cost up to several hundred million yuan to build a large hydropower station—a factor which tends to put off foreign investment.

The industry plans to install 45 million kilowatts of water-powered generating capacity in the 1990's.

Yao said that the use of foreign money has proved to be effective, highlighted by the successful completion of South China's Lubuge station.

The Lubuge project, hailed as the nation's showcase hydropower development, was completed in June.

It was partially funded by World Bank loans and was the first project in China to use them. It was also the first time that a Chinese firm had undertaken a hydropower project through international bidding.

The station, costing 1.66 billion yuan (\$313.2 million), is capable of producing 2.75 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

Calling it a treasure-house, Yao said Chinese industries should learn valuable lessons from it in terms of the introduction of foreign funds, technology and management.

"Along with the World Bank loans came advanced methods, including better design, open bidding and a more efficient management system," Yao said.

The World Bank is also involved in the construction of the 10-billion-yuan (\$1.9 billion) Ertan Hydro-electric power station, the nation's largest.

The project in Sichuan Province will have a total generating capacity of 3.3 million kilowatts, turning out 17 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

Yao said the World Bank will provide 40 percent of the investment. Construction is now under way with the evaluation report approved and all technical negotiations and legal arrangements for the loan completed.

### Foreign Employers Evaluate Domestic Employees

OW1308053591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0108 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Shenyang, August 12 (XINHUA)—China's ten-year reform program and the process of opening to the outside world have resulted in the mushrooming of foreign-funded firms which mostly employ Chinese workers to work for them.

How do foreign bosses see their Chinese employees? "The Chinese workers are honest, hard working and highly trained, and they are trustworthy," said a foreign industrialist in Dalian city, northeast China.

Dalian, one of the earliest coastal cities to open to the outside world, now has 532 foreign-funded enterprises, 262 of which are now operational.

These enterprises employ 34,658 Chinese workers, 2.6 percent of the total number of workers in the city.

Wang Xiqing, an official of the foreign economic and trade committee of Dalian, said that the foreign bosses here are "quite satisfied" with the work of their Chinese employees. They hold that the Chinese workers are much better than those in some other countries.

Tokunaga Kenrichi, manager of Mabuchi Motors Dalian Ltd, said that Chinese workers are clever and deft, and good at learning new things.

The company, a Sino-Japanese joint venture set up in 1987, has 4,300 Chinese employees and manufactures more than 1,000 electric motors a month.

The Japanese boss of Cannon Dalian Office Equipment Ltd also spoke highly of the hard work and conscientious working attitude of his Chinese employees.

A Sino-Japanese copper products joint venture in Dalian's Economic Development Zone, managed to manufacture quality products shortly after going into production. The boss of the venture said that the technical level of workers is a decisive factor in the success of



his factory. The high skills of Chinese workers have proved China has a first-class investment environment, he said.

The Japanese investor had planned to build a firm producing similar products in another country, but he said the workers in that country found it hard to learn the skill of producing quality products, and he had to give up the idea.

The foreign investors in Dalian also praise the co-operation on the part of the city government.

The Dalian city government sponsors labor fairs every year for foreign-funded enterprises to recruit personnel.

The city's foreign economic and trade committee holds regular training classes for senior managers. Since 1986 the city has run nine such classes and graduated more than 1,000 students who have become the backbone force of foreign-funded enterprises.

However, some of the foreign bosses still complained that some Chinese workers are sometimes undisciplined.

So some foreign-funded enterprises have instituted professional ethics education for new employees.

Mabuchi held a speech competition last year on "loving the country, the company and the work".

Takanodu Eizo, former president of the Dalian Haradar Industry Co. Ltd, a Sino-Japanese joint venture, said that although Chinese workers still have some shortcomings, they are good intrinsically and can be trained easily.

Yoshiao Kondo, the current president of the company, said that he is confident that his Chinese employees can do outstanding work.

### **Agrotechnology Project Brings National Benefits**

*OW2907024091 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0118 GMT 29 Jul 91*

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)—A nationwide agrotechnology project has brought immense benefits to China's agricultural production, the overseas edition of the weekly magazine OUTLOOK [LIAOWANG] reported.

In 1987, the ministries of Agriculture and Finance co-sponsored a "Harvest Plan." The Ministry of Finance allotted 20 million yuan (3.7 million U.S. dollars), and the Agricultural Bank of China extended 88 million yuan (16.4 million U.S. dollars) as the initial investment for the program for the year.

A report by the Ministry of Agriculture demonstrated that from 1987-90, the harvest plan was introduced in all the 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the Chinese mainland. Some 80 specific experiment projects were carried out on 44 million hectares of farmland, 95,000 hectares of aquatic area and with 200 million head of livestock and poultry.

As a result, the plan has increased grain yield by 140 million tons, 8.5 percent of the total output in the four years from 1987-90, and has added 13 billion yuan (2.4 billion U.S. dollars) in output value, the magazine said.

The total output value resulting from the project was seven times that of investment, much higher than the national average ratio.

An average annual 300 kilograms of grain and 108 kilograms of cotton were added to every hectare of land. During the four years, science helped farmers gain an additional 260,000 tons of cotton, 1.3 million tons of edible oil, 4.6 million tons of sugar, 640,000 tons of vegetables and fruit, 4,000 tons of natural rubber, 360,000 tons of meat, eggs and milk, and 200,000 tons of aquatic products.

During the four years, some 360,000 scientists and technicians participated in the program. Apart from bringing their academic achievements and related information to rural areas, they also helped train more than 52 million farmers and establish a chain of regular technical service centers, the magazine said.

### **Problems in Agricultural Mechanization Eyed**

*OW1008015791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
*in Chinese 2024 GMT 9 Aug 91*

["Letter" from XINHUA reporter Wang Yanbin (3769 6066 1755)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—The declining and fluctuating trend of mechanization in China's major farmlands turned around during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. By focussing on the needs of agricultural and rural economic development, efforts to promote agricultural mechanization had placed special emphasis on mechanized production, socialized services, and on strengthening management, which resulted in a significant improvement in the economic and social efficiency of mechanized production. However, while the development of China's agricultural mechanization is achieving better results, at the same time, there still exist problems and difficulties which cannot be overlooked.

According to experts and authoritative figures of the agricultural machinery industry, the four aspects of problems and difficulties currently limiting and obstructing the development of the agricultural machinery industry are:

1. The structure of agricultural machineries is not entirely rational. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, ownership of large-, and medium-size tractors dropped about 10,000 per year, while ownership of small-size tractors increased about 500,000 annually. The ratio of large- and medium-size tractors to supporting farm tools has dropped from 1 : 1.34 of five years ago to 1 : 1.19, meanwhile, the ratio of small-size tractors to supporting farm tools has yet to reach 1 : 1.

2. Severe obsolescence of large- and medium-size tractors and supporting farm tools. One-fourth of the 814,000 large- and medium-size tractors currently owned by China's villages and state-run farms had been in use for more than 15 years. Ownership of large-, and medium-size tractors has reduced by some 70,000 since 1987, and more than 30,000 were reduced in 1990 alone. A considerable quantity of supporting farm tools for large-, and medium-size tractors are now badly worn and quite impossible to put to use. This has resulted in a wastage of energy costs, increase in repair costs, and a decline in operational efficiency.

3. Escalating conflict between demand and supply of agricultural-use diesel, widening of the demand-supply gap. China's agricultural use diesel-powered machineries increased by some 60 million kilowatt during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, however, the planned annual diesel supply for agricultural use only increased 1.32 million metric tonnes, average annual diesel supply per 1,000 kilowatt dropped year after year, from 60 kilograms in 1985 to 47 kilogram in 1990.

4. The establishment of the agricultural mechanization service system lagged behind. Service organizations above county level throughout the country were incomplete and

provided slack services. Some 22 percent of township and 84 percent of villages in China have yet to establish an agricultural machinery management service system. Many localities do not have sufficient number of service kiosks, their service method is backward, variety of services is limited, economic flexibility is insufficient, and their progress in agricultural mechanization work is slow. In addition, the problem of assigning grassroots level agricultural machinery supervisory personnel which for a long time has yet to be solved, also affected the stability of the agricultural mechanization contingent.

On this, relevant experts pointed out that during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and in the next 10 years, China's agricultural mechanization work must center on strengthening socialized services and promoting the development of rural economy, and formulate practical policies and rules and regulations; increase the material and technological input by the state, the cooperatives, and the individuals; rationally adjust the internal structure of the agricultural mechanization service system; expedite the renewal and replacement of agricultural machinery; and fortify the development of the agricultural machinery social service system, in order to promote the comprehensive and healthy development of agricultural mechanization work.

## East Region

### Fujian Party Committee Plenary Session Opens

#### Chen Guangyi Gives Report

HK1508131091 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Excerpt] The third enlarged plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee opened in Fuzhou today.

Provincial party leaders Chen Guangyi, Jia Qinglin, and others were seated in the front row of the rostrum.

The meeting was presided over by provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Jia Qinglin.

Comrade Chen Guangyi gave a report entitled, Rejuvenate Fujian's Economy Through Application of Scientific and Technological Achievements.

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: This plenary meeting was called after the people of the whole province had intensively studied Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech delivered at the Beijing rally marking the CPC's 70th founding anniversary and is designed to implement the party Central Committee's instructions on the work in science and technology, and further carry out Comrade Deng Xiaoping's strategic idea on science and technology constituting a primary productive force and on promoting industrialization of high technologies. To carry through Fujian's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for social and economic development, we must study ways to expedite economic development by relying upon scientific and technological progress and improving the quality of the work force. We must also study ways to comprehensively mobilize the people of the whole province to march toward the modernization of science and technology.

Comrade Chen Guangyi touched upon five topics.

1. We should securely adopt the idea that science and technology constitute a primary productive force and constantly increase the people's awareness of the need to promote scientific and technological progress.
2. We should conscientiously assess Fujian's work in science and technology and firm up confidence in stepping up scientific and technological progress.
3. We should comprehensively implement the plan for rejuvenating Fujian to achieve the second-step strategic goal.
4. We must persist in reform and opening to the outside world and further implement various policies for promoting scientific and technological progress.
5. We need to strengthen and improve party leadership over the work in science and technology.

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: The party and government place great expectations on scientific and technological

personnel. Our intellectuals are proud of our nation and patriotic, which has always been the case. The broad masses of scientific and technological personnel and other intellectuals should carry forward the fine tradition of the scientists of the older generation; intensify study; and apply the Marxist position, viewpoint, and method to their work and social practice. They should be fully aware of the historical mission on their shoulders. They should study and follow the trend of modern science and technology [words indistinct] and have a broad vision to vigorously promote scientific and technological progress.

The large numbers of scientific and technological personnel should demonstrate the spirit of devotion, cooperation, fighting to win, and seeking truth from facts. They should gear their work to economic construction and selflessly contribute their wisdom for the benefit of the people. [passage omitted]

#### Further on Chen's Report

HK1508140891 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Provincial party committee Secretary Chen Guangyi pointed out in his report to the enlarged third plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee: In adhering to science and technology as the first productive force, we must really shift economic construction into the orbit of relying on advanced science and technology and improving labor quality.

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: Though given an opportunity and equipped with favorable conditions to attain the second-stage strategic goal and bringing about a comparatively well-off life at an earlier date, our province is still relatively short of resources, has a relatively poor economic base, and has not yet brought into full play its superiorities in science and technology and qualified personnel. According to an estimate made by a relevant unit, our province's comprehensive scientific and technological capability now ranks 20th in the whole country. Such a situation calls on us to strengthen our own sense of crisis and sense of urgency, grasp all available opportunities, take forceful measures, further push ahead with scientific and technological advancement, and comprehensively promote Fujian's economic development.

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: The present plenary session has formulated a plan aimed at promoting Fujian's economic development by relying on advanced science and technology in the next 10 years and ensuring the successful attainment of the second-stage strategic goal. The general requirement set out in this plan is: To mobilize the whole party and the whole people to adhere to the party's basic line; respect knowledge and qualified personnel; really shift economic construction into the orbit of relying on advanced science and technology and improving labor quality; raise scientific and technological advancement to a new level through an organic integration of science and technology and economy; realize a transformation from rough operation to centralized and optimized operation and from material-input



guidance to advanced science-technology guidance; and speed up the pace of industrializing high-grade and precision technologies, commercializing scientific and technological research achievements, and modernizing traditional industries. The main goals to be attained in invigorating the economy are as follows:

1. To enable science and technology to enter deeper into the main battlefield of economic construction with a view to increasing the proportion of the provincial national economic growth's reliance on science and technology from about 30 percent in 1990 to about 40 percent in 1995 and to more than 50 percent in 2000;
2. To develop high-grade and precision technologies in the hope that the proportion of high-grade and precision technological product output value in the total provincial industrial output value will have topped 10 percent by the end of this century;
3. To achieve tangible results in certain important fields pertaining to readjustment of the relations between mankind and nature, especially in population control, environmental protection, resource and energy protection, rational exploitation and rational utilization, and some other aspects;
4. To step up basic research and soft science research with a view to scoring a number of research achievements which can approach or reach advanced domestic and world standards in the next 10 years;
5. To improve the entire people's cultural and scientific and technological quality in order to ensure that we will have basically made compulsory elementary secondary education universal, enabled more than 90 percent of in-service staff and workers to receive technical training, trained a sufficient number of farming technicians for every village, enabled every peasant household to have persons proficient in at least one of the applied farming techniques, and increased the total number of qualified personnel with college or technical secondary school education in the whole province to 0.2 million and the total number of professional and technical personnel to 0.4 million by the end of this century;
6. To raise the comprehensive scientific and technological capability of the whole province in the hope that it will have reached the advanced domestic standard by the end of this century.

#### **Jiangxi Secretary on Building Party-People Ties**

HK1508131291 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Excerpts] JIANGXI RIBAO today reprinted on the first page provincial party committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong's article carried by the eighth issue of 1991 of DANGJIAN [PARTY BUILDING] magazine, entitled Carry Forward the Fine Work Style of Soviet Area's Cadres To Build Closer Party-People Ties.

In his article, Mao Zhiyong said: Upholding the mass line and maintaining and developing flesh-and-blood ties between the party and people is our party's fine tradition and work style, which is developed by our party through applying the Marxist theory that the people are the creators of history to the Chinese revolution and construction. During the revolutionary war years, the fine work style of the Soviet area's cadres cultivated by Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation vividly reflected this fine tradition and work style. At that time, the central Soviet area with Ruijin (Jiangxi) as its center and other Soviet areas were encircled by reactionary forces, which were comparatively weak. In face of the grim reality, the broad ranks of cadres in the Soviet areas were profoundly aware of the extreme importance of uniting and relying upon the masses. They always kept in mind the people's well-being, thought in terms of the people's interest, were eager to meet the people's needs, and did what the people most expected of them. They mobilized and organized the masses to vigorously develop production to raise their living standards. They persisted in setting an example for the masses and shared their comforts and hardships. Being ready to act as public servants, they refused to abuse power for personal gain and really performed their official duties honestly. They consulted with the masses when matters arose and attentively listened to their opinions. They were good at both formulating correct policies and principles based on the masses' opinions and relying upon the masses to carry out the policies and principles vigorously and speedily, thus effectively arousing thousands upon thousands of people to build a real bastion of iron to crush the enemy's first, second, third, and fourth encirclement operations. As a result, things took on a new aspect in the Soviet areas with revolutionary forces developing vigorously like a prairie fire. In a word, the cadres in the Soviet areas did first-class work, as Comrade Mao Zedong put it, through their exemplary deeds, and were supported and loved by the masses.

More than half a century has passed since then. China's socialist modernization construction is now in a very critical period during the last 10 years of this century. Confronted with the ever-changing international situation and new conditions and problems found domestically, whether we can, like the Soviet area's cadres, always maintain and develop flesh-and-blood ties with the masses will have a direct bearing on whether we can achieve the magnificent second-step goal and on whether we can withstand the test of being at the helm of the state, implementing reform and the open policy, and fighting peaceful evolution. It also directly concerns the rise and fall of our country.

Mao Zhiyong expounded the extreme importance of carrying forward the fine work style of the Soviet area's cadres by building close party-people ties from three aspects.

Mao Zhiyong said: What is of the greatest importance is that we must, as did the cadres in the Soviet areas, make every effort to solve the problems of immediate concern

to the people. We must work hard to mobilize the broad masses to engage in economic construction and constantly improve the people's material and cultural life. We must proceed in all cases from the interests of the people and mobilize and organize the masses through our own exemplary deeds to effect an upswing in economic construction.

Second, we must, like the cadres in the Soviet areas, share weal and woe with the people, keep up the practice of plain living and hard struggle, refuse to seek privileges, and stimulate the drive to build a clean and honest government in a down-to-earth manner. [passage omitted]

Third, we must, like the cadres in the Soviet areas, persist in gathering opinions among the masses and relying on them to implement the policies based on their opinions. [passage omitted]

### Shandong Secretary Speaks on CPC Founding

SK1308075291 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, at a 17 June Shandong provincial theoretical symposium marking the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding—title not given]

#### [Text] Comrades:

At the time when the glorious festival of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC is near, pertinent departments of the provincial party committee and the social science circles hold this symposium for some city and prefectural leading comrades and theoretical workers to discuss "contemporary socialism and the CPC." This is an important activity in the series of activities marking the 70th birthday of the party, and it will play a positive role in intensifying the Marxist theoretical study, strengthening the party ideologically and theoretically, and promoting the development of various social undertakings. Here, on behalf of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, I extend warm congratulations on the convocation of this symposium.

The Organization Department, research centers, and Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee held the first national theoretical symposium on party building in Beijing in late April. Participants at the symposium conducted intensive study on the party's nature, its position as a ruling party, its leading role, the improvement of its organizations and systems, and the improvement of its combat capacity. Central leading comrades, including Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, and Li Ruihuan, gave important speeches when meeting with representatives to the symposium. At this provincial theoretical symposium, we should intensively study and implement the guidelines of the first national theoretical symposium on party building and, with the speeches of Jiang Zemin and other central leading comrades as a guide and in close connection with reality, review and summarize the 70 years of historical experiences of our party, and probe and study the issue of

how to further strengthen party leadership and party building in the new situation so as to achieve greater success in developing the party's central and leading role, implementing the party's basic line, and accomplishing the glorious historical mission entrusted the party by this era.

Seventy years ago, under the influence of the October Socialist Revolution of Russia, Marxism-Leninism was integrated with the workers movement of China, and the CPC was founded. Over the past 70 years, the CPC has developed from an "underground" party with some 50 members into a ruling party with more than 50 million members which leads the 1.1 billion Chinese people to advance with giant strides on the broad socialist road. In the past 70 years, with an endless column of successors behind its members who fell in fighting bloody battles, the CPC has conquered hardships and difficulties one after another, withstood severe tests in various aspects, and become a leading force with abundant leadership experiences and great unity and combat capacity. In the past 70 years, the CPC led the people of various nationalities throughout the country in accomplishing the new democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism, and put an end to China's history as a semicolonial and semifeudal society. It eliminated the system of exploitation which had lasted for several thousand years, and established the socialist system. It opened up a socialist road with Chinese characteristics, and is carrying out the large-scale socialist modernization drive. The 70-year history of the CPC is a history of its continuous development and expansion, of its leading the people in advancing triumphantly, and of the Chinese nation's liberation and prosperity.

The CPC's 70-year brilliant fighting course has eloquently proved that our party has mastered Marxism—the most scientific and most advanced world outlook and methodology—and has always marched in the van of this era; that our party is composed of the advanced elements of the working class and is totally capable of leading the people from one victory to another; that our party aims to serve the people wholeheartedly, represents the fundamental interests of the masses and maintains close ties with them; and that our party has lofty socialist and communist ideals and the spirit of devotion to this most magnificent cause of human beings. It may be said that ours is a great, glorious, and correct party. At present, people in and outside the party throughout the country have come to understand this truth more and more clearly.

There would be no New China without the CPC. Since the beginning of the Opium War, China has been reduced step by step to the status of a colony or a semi-colony and the Chinese nation has long sunk into "dark rule and the abyss of repeated disasters. The reactionary ruling class which depended on imperialism at that time was unable to change the phenomena of national peril and the people's misery, nor could the bourgeois democrats bring about a change for them. There is only the CPC in China, which has led the people to overthrow the three mountains, to build up New

China, and to bring about a future of incomparable brightness to the land of China.

There is only socialism which can save China or make China develop. Which way China will follow in ridding itself of the phenomenon of semi-colonialism and semi-feudalism represents an important issue on which the people have painstakingly pondered over the past 100 years or more. History has shown that there is no future for capitalism in China, that the feudal class is not willing to grab power, that the imperialists are not allowed to grab power, and that the bourgeoisie has not succeeded in grabbing power. Even if taking the bourgeois road, China will certainly be the appendage of imperialism and unable to truly become independent and prosperous. Only by following the socialist road under the CPC's leadership can our nation become independent, our country become strong, and the people become wealthy. Over the past more than 40 years since the PRC's founding, our party has led the people to conduct socialist reform and construction on a large scale, enabled the country to incur an earth-shaking change, obviously improved the people's material and cultural life, and enabled our country to upgrade its international position, which is beyond compare with that of old China. By taking Shandong as an example, during the 1949-90 period, the province's total social product showed a 51-fold increase, its national income showed a 24.6-fold increase, its total agricultural output value showed a six-fold increase, and its total industrial output value showed a 200-fold increase. The people's problems with regard to dressing warmly and eating to one's fill, which were not dealt with over the past thousand years in our country, have been basically handled, and the "label" of the sick people of East Asia has been thoroughly removed. Such a rapid development and a tremendous change have never appeared in Chinese history and have been rare in world history.

Marxism will always be the guidance of our victorious advance. Marxism represents the popular law of world development, particularly the science of popular law in the development of human social history, and the theory founded the revolutionary teacher who has inherited in a critical way the human scientific results scored in the past and summarized the experience gained in the proletarian revolutionary movement. Its appearance represents a great leap of human ideological history. In the long and complicated course of revolution, Marxism has always provided a clear orientation for the proletarian political party and correct strategy and policy guidance for it. The glorious achievements scored by our party in the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, and the building of modernizations are all glistening with the rays of Marxism. Marxism being the guidance of our action will play a role forever in guiding the practice conducted by the party and the people.

It is imperative to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship. The fundamental issue of revolution is the matter of political power. The 28-year bloody struggle engaged in by our party during the new democratic revolution period was

just aimed at grabbing political power. After the founding of New China, we have established the system of people's democratic dictatorship, enforced democracy among the people and dictatorship toward enemies, and enabled the vast number of people to truly enjoy the right of being the master of their own affairs and of being industrious to become wealthy. Since China entered the period of socialist construction, class struggle has been lifted out of the status as the major contradiction, but it will still exist for a long period of time within a certain scope, and will possibly become intense under certain conditions. Class struggle of the current stage is reflected mainly in the opposition of bourgeois liberalization to the four cardinal principles, and political power remains the central issue of the struggle. Such opposition and struggle are still life-and-death ones. Therefore, we should unwaveringly uphold people's democratic dictatorship at all times. Only in this way can we safeguard state and social stability, and ensure the peace and happiness of the people and the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

Integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the specific practice of China's revolution and construction is the foundation for and the road to success. In the new democratic revolution period, proceeding from the basic situation of China as a semicolonial and semifeudal society, our party scientifically analyzed the special contradiction between the Chinese people on the one side and imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism on the other; defined the nature and tasks of the revolution; formulated a correct line and policies; and found the correct road of encircling the cities from the rural areas and seizing political power by armed force. After the founding of New China, our party adopted the steps and measures compatible with the reality of China to consolidate the newborn people's political power; heal the wounds of war; and accomplish the socialist transformation of private agriculture, handicraft industry, and capitalist industry and commerce. Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has emancipated the mind; sought truth from facts; set wrong things right; clarified various matters; and, after thoroughly summarizing both positive and negative experiences, put forward the theory of the initial stage of socialism, defined the party's basic line, and found the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The 12 principles put forward at the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee constitute the scientific summarization of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics. History has repeatedly proven that only when the fundamental tenets of Marxism are integrated with the specific practice of China to define the road forward, strategy and tactics compatible with Chinese characteristics, can our cause advance from one victory to another.

Making conscientious efforts to build up the party is the fundamental guarantee for the success in various undertakings. During the protracted revolutionary struggle, our party always upheld the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly; upheld its nature as the vanguard of the working class;



attached importance to improving its ideology, organizations, and work styles; persisted in truth; corrected mistakes; and established the three great traditions of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses, and conducting criticism and self-criticism. This was the basic reason why our party was developed, expanded, and heartily supported by the people, and also the most important magic weapon for it to win success in revolution and construction. We should never abandon this magic weapon at any time.

Comrades!

Shandong is one of the localities where the party was first founded. The establishment of the Jinan communist group in 1921 opened a new chapter in Shandong's history. In the early period when the party was founded and the period of the great revolution, Shandong's party organizations vigorously carried out revolutionary activities, and led the movements of workers, peasants, and students. After the failure of the great revolution in China, the Shandong party organizations and the broad masses of party members were not scared by the butcher knife of Chiang Kai-shek, and continued to plunge into the battles after wiping the blood from their bodies and burying the remains of comrades.

During the 10-year agrarian revolutionary period, the Shandong party organizations shifted their work emphasis from urban to rural areas, shifted their workers' movement to a peasants' one, and whipped up an upsurge in the rural armed struggle of Shandong by successively launching large-scale peasant uprisings on 10 occasions. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, the Shandong party organizations upheld the anti-Japanese policy of the national united front; lit the beacon-fire of anti-Japanese armed struggle on both banks of the Huang He and on both sides of Taishan Mountain; and successively organized armed uprisings in the border area between Hebei and Shandong, in northwest Shandong, on Tianfu Mountain, on Hetie Mountain, in Shouguang County, in the north areas of Weixian County, on Zulai Mountain, in the western area of Taishan Mountain, in southeast Shandong, in southern Shandong, and in areas west of the lake. On this basis, they established the Shandong column of the Eighth Route Army and built the anti-Japanese democratic political power and the Shandong anti-Japanese base. During the liberation war period, the Shandong party organizations led the people to victoriously fulfill the three major tasks of land reform, production, and supporting the forefront and effectively supported the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. After the country's liberation, the Shandong party organizations led the people to carry out socialist revolution and construction and enabled Shandong Province to shift its poor and backward situation to a basically prosperous one. Over the past 70 years, under the guidance of the correct leadership and line of the CPC Central Committee, the Shandong party organizations have led the people across the province to bravely launch struggles, to arduously do pioneering work, and to make marked contributions to

the liberation and construction of the country as a whole. The people and party organizations of Shandong are really proud of these achievements which also represent the strong spiritual force on which the province continues to make progress and to win a still greater victory.

Comrades,

While entering the 1990's, we are encountering heavy tasks and severe tests. In the current era, our party should uphold the basic line with "one center" and "two basic points" and unite with or lead the people of various nationalities across the country to be self-reliant; to arduously do pioneering work; and to build China into a wealthy and strong, democratic, civilized, and modern socialist country. In the coming 10 years, we should make efforts to realize the second-phase strategic target of socialist modernization and lay a solid foundation for realizing the third-phase strategic target in the middle of the next century. In the course of fulfilling the great historical mission, our party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members must withstand various tests cropping up in both domestic and foreign society in the fields of politics, the economy, ideology, and culture, which mainly include the test concerning the position occupied by the party in power; the test concerning the programs of conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and developing the planned commodity economy; and the test concerning "peaceful evolution." The new situation and tasks not only urge us to better inherit or develop the party's glorious revolutionary tradition, but also urgently require us to continuously carry out new probing and realize creativity and development in theories and practice. This not only represents the demand set for the party as a whole, and particularly for the backbone leading personnel at all levels, but also that set for the broad masses of theoretical workers.

We put forward the following several opinions for the discussion and reference of our comrades on the issue of how to enhance the party building during the new historical period and how to bring the party's core and leading role into better play.

First, we should further enhance our faith in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, which is the fundamental guiding ideology of our party. In the new historical conditions, we should attach more importance to the study and research of Marxist theory, acquire a true understanding of it, and have a good command of and use the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to observe, analyze and resolve issues. At present, we should particularly understand and use well the materialist dialectical viewpoint to correctly treat the essentials and nonessentials of the situation, and enhance our confidence in overcoming difficulties and advancing continuously. We should understand and use well the viewpoint that "productive forces decide on the relations of production, which, in turn, reacts on productive forces"; persistently take economic construction as the central task; concentrate on the development of social productive forces; persist in reform and opening up; and breathe new life into economic construction. We should

understand and use well the viewpoint of class struggle, adhere to the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and build a "great wall of steel" against "peaceful evolution." We should understand and use well the viewpoint that "people create history," maintain close ties with the masses, persist in the principle of "from the masses and to the masses," and respect the creative spirit of the masses. We should understand and use well the viewpoint of "turning matter into consciousness and vice versa," promote the two civilizations simultaneously, and strengthen ideological and political work and socialist cultural undertakings.

Second, we should further enhance our faith in socialist and communist ideals. Marxism expounded long ago that realizing communism by way of socialism is the irreversible and inexorable trend in the social development of human beings. A communist society, like other societies, is, however, bound to meet twists and turns in its course of formation and development. Temporary twists and turns can never change the general trend in historical development. It took several centuries of repeated contests for feudal society to replace slave society and for capitalist society to replace feudal society. The socialist society has a history of merely 70-odd years when counting from the October Socialist Revolution of Russia, or merely 40-odd years when counting from the founding of New China. The fundamental contradiction of the present-day capitalism of the world has not changed, nor has the class contradiction between exploiting and being exploited and between oppressing and being oppressed, and the superiority of socialism. Therefore, the general trend of the development of human society toward socialism and communism will never change. Communists who persist in dialectical materialism and historical materialism should see through the appearance to get at the essence, keep the entire historical development in mind when judging the current issues, and never get lost in mist and lose confidence in storms.

Third, we should always uphold the party's nature as the vanguard of the working class. What standards should we keep to when building up the party? What should be the nature of the political party we build? Severe struggles have always existed concerning these questions. Our party has always advocated the need to build the party serving the interests of the people; to manage the party strictly; and to build the party into the vanguard of the working class which is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, well-organized, strictly disciplined, and combat-effective. Because the contests between the two different social systems and between the two different ideologies will exist worldwide for a long period of time, the intense struggles between infiltration and counter-infiltration, between subversion and counter-subversion, and between "peaceful evolution" and counter-"peaceful evolution" will also exist for a long period of time. Therefore, whether we can always uphold the party's nature as the vanguard of the working class is a matter concerning not only the life and death of

the party but also the success and failure of socialism. If we change our party into an "all-people party," "national party," or "compatriot party" according to the stand of democratic socialism-opportunist, the Marxist and Leninist essence of the party will be stripped, the class and advanced nature of the party will be withdrawn, and the party will lose its unity and combat effectiveness. As a result, our party will inevitably be damaged. This is absolutely banned.

Fourth, we should further persist in the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Only by emancipating mankind will the proletariat finally be able to emancipate itself. Except for the interests of the people, the Communist Party members do not have any personal interests. During the revolutionary war period, countless revolutionary martyrs sacrificed their lives for the sake of emancipating the nation and the people. Although great changes have taken place in the party's political position as well as the social and economic conditions in the new historical age, the party does not change its purpose of serving the people and the party-member cadres do not change their role as the public servants of the people. Each and every Communist Party member must not make up any excuse or adopt any forms to abuse his power for selfish gains. If party members go against the purpose of the party, seek private gains, or embark on the road of corruption and degeneration instead of serving the people, the party will seriously divorce itself from the masses, lose the masses, and even be abandoned by the people. The vast number of Communist Party members, particularly leading cadres at various levels, must accurately handle the relations between the interests of the part and those of the whole, between the short-term interests and the long-term interests, and between the interests of the individuals and those of the state and the collectives, and correctly handle the relations between the present policies of the ruling party and the adherence to the supreme ideals of the party, between the development of commodity economy and the adherence to political principles and the enforcement of organizational discipline, and between the policy of allowing a part of localities and a part of the people to become rich ahead of others and the policy of seeking common wealth. At the time of handling these relations, we must constantly put the overall long-term interests of the people in the highest position; advocate the spirit of working selflessly and making selfless sacrifice; never advocate individualism, egoism, and departmental selfishness; oppose and prevent the activities of "putting money high above everything"; and never introduce the commodity exchange principles to the political activities within the party.

Fifth, we should conscientiously persist in the principle of democratic centralism and strengthen the unity of the party. Democratic centralism is the fundamental organizational principle of the party as well as a reliable guarantee for carrying forward the inner-party democracy, making policy decisions become more scientific, seeking unity of thinking, and concerted action. The accurate policies of the party over

the past 70 years are products of carrying out democratic centralism. Whenever democratic centralism is well persisted in, the party is united as one and flourishes, and the revolution and construction undertakings progress smoothly. If the contrary is true, the party and its undertakings will suffer setbacks. International democratic socialists and those engaged in bourgeois liberalization at home have taken democratic centralism as one of the main targets for attack. They negate democratic centralism. In reality, they advocate and agitate for liberalism, sectarianism, and anarchism with a view to causing the party to slacken and disintegrate, and even to negating the party. Therefore, whether or not we persist in democratic centralism is by no means a matter relating to ideological method and work method, but a great matter of determining whether or not we should persist in the fundamental system of the party and the leadership of the party. We must clearly understand the extreme importance of this matter; conscientiously persist in and improve democratic centralism; and, with the guidance of Marxism, distinguish right from wrong in principles, practice democracy under centralized guidance and centralism based on democracy, and truly create within the party a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. Within the party, we should both guard against the phenomena of letting individuals make arbitrary decisions or letting only one person or a few persons have the final say and stress the need for "subordinating the individual to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower level to the higher level, and the entire membership to the Central Committee." We should never permit the tendency of disregarding organizational discipline, violating organizational principles and going a different way from the party.

Sixth, we should make great efforts to achieve progress in the ideology and theory of the party, and improve the theoretical accomplishments of the vast number of party members. Ideology is the precursor of action. Without revolutionary theories, there will be no revolutionary action. Perception only solves the problem of phenomena, and theory alone can solve the problem of essence. In the numerous and complicated contradictions and struggles in the world and the country, and in the brand-new cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, many practical experiences need to be summarized, many major problems solved, and many unknown spheres explored. This requires that all the comrades of the party conscientiously study Marxist theory, and greatly raise their theoretical level. Only in this way can they have a firm stand, distinguish right from wrong, maintain control of the whole situation, gain the initiative, avoid "leftist" or rightist mistakes, and take few or no detours. The thinking and method of "stressing action to the neglect of theory and stressing professional jobs to the neglect of political work" are very erroneous and harmful. We should attach importance to social sciences as we do natural sciences, attach importance to theoretical study as we do economic work,

and attach importance to raising Marxist theoretical level as we do raising scientific and cultural levels.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We should master Marxist theory and apply it, and application is the purpose of mastering it." In the study of Marxist theory, we should persistently integrate theory with practice, integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's specific practice and the party's line, principles and policies with specific local conditions. To achieve success in the "integration," we should have a thorough understanding of the situations of the country, the province, the city, and the county. As far as Shandong is concerned, tremendous progress has been made in economic construction thanks to more than four decades of hard work. Due to the poor foundation and the large population, however, its economic and technological levels and average per-capita output of products remain rather low, and it still faces many difficulties and restricting factors in its advancement. The entire social and political situation is stable, but plenty of destabilizing factors remain. The superstructure and the relations of production are basically compatible with the economic foundation and productive forces, respectively, but many defects still exist in our systems. Proceeding from the aforementioned situation of the province, we should continue to greatly develop productive forces, and, in particular, greatly improve economic efficiency and economic quality. We should always adhere to the four cardinal principles, consolidate and develop the stable and united political situation, and maintain social stability. We should continuously deepen reform, open wider to the outside world, and breathe new life into the development of economic and social undertakings. In the past 10 years, our province's party and government organs at all levels attached importance to the "integration," thus ensuring the accomplishment of the first-step strategic objective. In the next 10 years, we should do a still better job in the "integration."

Seventh, efforts should be made to bring the fighting force role of party organizations and the vanguard and model role of party members into full play. Our province now has 220,000 party branches at the grass-roots level and 4.05 million party members. The overall quality of this contingent of party members is good; it is capable of fighting and has played an important role and made tremendous contributions in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Owing to the several-year-standing influence caused by the erroneous practice of "paying much attention to economic work and less attention to ideological and political work," the fighting force role of some party organizations and the vanguard and model role of some party members have not been brought into full play. Some party organizations have become flabby and lacking in unity, and some have fallen into a standstill or semi-standstill. With regard to party members, some have mixed themselves up with common people and some have indulged in malpractice or even violated law and discipline. Therefore, to truly assume the heavy mission of uniting with or leading the



people throughout the province to build modernization, it is imperative to further enhance the party's organizational construction. In line with the conditions of the "four modernizations," a good job should be done in fully assigning personnel to the leading bodies at all levels and enabling the leadership positions at all levels to be firmly held by those who are truly loyal to Marxism, are resolute in politics, and are good in ideology and behavior. In line with the demands of the party constitution, a good job should be done in building grass-roots level party organizations, consolidating those which deserve to be consolidated, and upgrading those which deserve to be upgraded. According to the standards of party members, we should continuously recruit new party members and, in particular, pay attention to recruiting outstanding youths, workers, peasants, and intellectuals. We should grasp the work of training tens of millions of successors for the socialist cause by regarding the work as an important strategic mission and enable the great cause founded by the elderly proletarian revolutionaries to be inherited by successors and to be passed on from generation to generation.

Eighth, we should realistically enhance the building of party style and tighten the ties between the party and the masses. The issue of party style has a vital bearing on the life or death of the party and on the success or failure of reform and construction. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the macroclimate of the campaign launched by the entire party for building up party style has been formed, bringing about an obvious turn for the better in party style. The irregularities of party style, however, have not been totally dealt with, for which we should not lower our guard. The general demand for enhancing the building of party style is to enable all party members to be honest in performing official duties and to industriously conduct the administrative work for the people. Efforts should be made to continuously implement the decision adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to deeply launch the activities of "studying the party constitution and improving the party style." In building party style, it is imperative to establish or improve the mechanism of self-improvement and restriction as well as the supervisory mechanism with the combination between party members and nonparty personnel. The key to realizing success in this regard lies in leading personnel, who should take the lead or set themselves as examples in the work, strictly enforce the mechanism, and frequently grasp the work without fail. They should truly take criticism and self-criticism as a weapon to actively carry out ideological struggle and to encourage healthy trends and eliminate evil influences. Resolute efforts should be made to investigate and handle the elements who have sought personal gains by taking advantage of power or violated the law and discipline so as to maintain the purity of the party.

Comrades,

Since the 1980's, the theoretical workers in our province have removed the fetter of "the two whatevers," provided theoretical guidance for building the two civilizations, and made very great contributions to building these civilizations. The new situation and tasks of the 1990's are urging the theoretical workers to realize new research results. It is hoped that these theoretical workers will hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, develop the fine tradition of integrating theories with practice, uphold the principle of occupying all fronts with socialist ideology, boldly engage in probing, actively make progress, and make new contributions to realizing the second-phase strategic target!

### Central-South Region

#### Guangzhou City Mayor Discusses Housing Reform

HK1408054091 *Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] The Guangzhou City government called a plenary meeting on housing reform this morning. Mayor Li Ziliu arranged for further housing reform in the future.

Li Ziliu said: In the future, Guangzhou will focus on introducing the system of public accumulation funds for housing, systematically raising rent for state-owned residential units, selling state-owned houses to workers, and stepping up housing reform.

According to Li Ziliu, the plan for the public accumulation funds for housing has been approved by the urban people's congress standing committee and it will come to force after provincial government approves it.

Starting next year, the rent for state-owned houses will be appropriately raised and housing subsidies will be granted in line with workers' income. The existing unjustified practice, whereby those who live in bigger and better houses receive larger subsidies and those not allocated houses receive nothing, will be rectified.

#### Officials Address Nanning Meeting on Finances

HK1308013091 *Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] A regional financial work meeting ended in Nanning yesterday. The meeting primarily relayed and implemented the spirit of the national financial work meeting, analyzed the implementation of our region's financial budget during the first half of this year, studied and formulated measures aimed at increasing income and reducing expenditures, and made arrangements for financial work in our region during the second half of this year.

Cheng Kejie, chairman of the autonomous regional government, and Wang Rongzhen, vice chairman of the autonomous regional government, attended and

addressed yesterday morning's meeting. In his speech, Chairman Cheng Kejie analyzed our region's present economic situation and urged various localities to do everything possible to increase income to ensure the fulfillment of this year's budget.

In his speech Vice Chairman Wang Rongzhen pointed out: During the first half of this year, on the basis of a rise in our national economy, the income and expenditures of the whole region were relatively stable. From January to June, calculated on the comparable basis, the income of the whole region was 5.7 percent higher than the same period last year. This achievement should be attributed to the concerted efforts of tax and financial departments at all levels throughout the entire region.

Wang Rongzhen continued: During the first half of this year, although we made certain achievements in our region's finances, we are still facing great financial difficulties. In the first six months of this year, we only fulfilled 43 percent of our projected income, and the margin of increase in income was the smallest since 1985. We will be pressured to fulfill our budgetary task for the whole year during the second half of this year. He stressed: The fundamental solution for overcoming financial difficulties lies in developing our economy. The crux of solving financial difficulties lies in enhancing the economic efficiency of enterprises, particularly by invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises. We should make great efforts to understand agriculture and other aspects of our economy.

In his speech Vice Chairman Wang Rongzhen emphasized: The most important task in our region during the second half of this year is to do everything possible to boost income and exercise strict control over expenditures in order to achieve our budgetary goal for the entire year and a balance between income and expenditures. [passage omitted]

Vice Chairman Wang Rongzhen also expressed his views on strengthening financial management, strictly enforcing financial discipline, and other issues.

#### **Guangxi Veteran Cadre Conference Ends 9 Aug**

*HK1308103991 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] The two-day regional veteran cadre work conference concluded in Nanning on 9 August. The conference called for giving full play to the role played by retired veteran cadres in educating youth, training the next generation in the socialist cause, and in the struggle against peaceful evolution.

After listening to the highlights of the national conference on commending advanced collectives of veteran cadres and advanced veteran cadres and conscientiously studying the important speeches made by some leading comrades of the central authorities at the conference, the comrades from various prefectural and city veteran cadre work departments

and from the veteran cadre work departments of various organs directly under the regional authorities firmly and unanimously held: The more than 150,000 retired veteran cadres across the region have accumulated rich practical experiences through their long-term revolutionary struggles and socialist construction practices, firmly believe in socialism and communism, possess a relatively high Marxist theoretical standard, and are thereby exceptionally good at educating youth on our country's modern and contemporary history and on our party's history. In developing the role of veteran cadres, it is especially necessary to give full scope to the unique role played by veteran cadres in educating our youth and training successors.

The conference stressed: While guaranteeing the provision of political and material benefits enjoyed by veteran cadres, the veteran cadre work departments at all levels must, through various channels, organize veteran cadres to go directly to various organs, schools, factories, mines, and rural areas to give lectures on the history of revolutionary struggles and, in particular, publicize our party's history and glorious traditions among our youth in light of the on-going activities of studying CPC history and the Marxist party-building theories. It is also necessary to organize veteran cadres in rural areas to take part in socialist education and other activities in order to enable the younger generation to build ideologically a great wall of steel against peaceful evolution and forever maintain socialist China's political flavor.

#### **Deng Hongxun Attends Mao Zedong Thought Forum**

*HK1308104291 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Aug 91*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, cadres and theory workers of some organs directly under the provincial authorities and some institutions of higher learning assembled in the provincial party committee Propaganda Department's conference room to talk in glowing terms about what they had gained from studying the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*. They unanimously held: It is necessary to carry out in-depth study of the second edition of the first four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* and use Mao Zedong Thought as a weapon to increase all types of development in the special economic region.

The forum was jointly held by the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, the provincial social sciences association, and the HAINAN RIBAO office.

Deng Hongxun, provincial party committee secretary, (Wang Houhong), provincial party committee standing committee member and Propaganda Department director, and others attended and addressed the forum.

During their discussions, the comrades held: Mao Zedong Thought is a product of the integration of Marxism and Leninism with Chinese revolutionary practice. Facts have proven that whenever we adhere to Mao Zedong Thought, our cause prospers. Whenever we deviate from Mao Zedong Thought, our cause suffers setbacks. The present world is undergoing drastic

change. Certain hostile forces abroad are furiously stepping up their attempts to bring about peaceful evolution in our country. Under these circumstances, we should carry out more in-depth studies of the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, have a thorough grasp of Mao Zedong Thought, and unswervingly adhere to the socialist cause.

The comrades attending the forum also held: Turning Hainan into a province and building Hainan into a special economic region is a decision made by the party Central Committee in accordance with the theory and basic tenets of Mao Zedong Thought to seek truth from facts and proceed from actual conditions. Without the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, it would still be impossible to build a special economic region successfully. Only by using Mao Zedong Thought as a weapon will we be able to push ahead with all types of development in the special economic region.

### Deng Hongxun Views Agricultural Development

HK1208031491 Haikou Hainan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] Deng Hongxun, provincial party committee secretary, said at a forum held yesterday by the provincial comprehensive agricultural development experimental zone management committee in commemoration of its first anniversary: Hainan's agricultural sector must modernize and comprehensively develop. Therefore, we must attach great importance to pillar industry development, enable industrial development to promote agricultural development and trade development to push ahead with industrial development, and simultaneously promote agricultural, industrial, and trade development.

With the approval of the provincial government, the provincial comprehensive agricultural development experimental zone was officially established and began business on 10 August 1990. Over the past year, its management committee has done much work and achieved gratifying results in exploring ways to promote our province's comprehensive agricultural development, including production, processing, marketing, and service development, in various forms and at various levels.

In his speech Deng Hongxun, provincial party committee secretary, affirmed the achievements made by the management committee over the past year and gave his views on ways to promote comprehensive development in agriculture. He said: Hainan has many strong points, primarily its huge agricultural sector. To promote more rapid agricultural development, we must successfully implement comprehensive agricultural development in the following aspects:

1. We must plan well and adopt measures in line with local conditions in carrying out comprehensive development [words indistinct].
2. We must formulate a series of preferential policies; promote introduction of advanced foreign technology and strengthen cooperation with units in the hinterland;

implement a variety of ownership systems, management forms, and operational methods; and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters.

3. We must strategically develop pillar industries, proceed from actual conditions, and set out different development priorities for different areas.

4. We must enable industrial development to promote agricultural development and trade development to push ahead with industrial development, simultaneously promote agricultural, industrial, and trade development; carry out unified planning and large-scale development; set production quotas for households; and provide professional services. At present, we must keep a firm grip on processing and marketing.

5. We must strive to explore new development areas and use the Hainan-oriented preferential policies to develop marine and tropical crops, silkworm, and southern medicine production, as well as other rich local natural resources 6. In carrying out comprehensive agricultural development, we must give great importance to science and technology, import improved crop strains, apply advanced technologies, and establish a network of science and technology, as well as a comprehensive service system.

Vice Governor Chen Suhou also delivered a speech. He said: Establishing a comprehensive agricultural development experimental zone is aimed at making use of the Hainan-oriented preferential policies to attract foreign and domestic money and advanced technologies to develop Hainan's land, marine, and tropical resources, as well as Hainan's growing, breeding, and processing industries. Chen urged all the relevant departments to provide support and cooperation in order to speed up Hainan's comprehensive agricultural development pace.

A total of more than 50 people, including (Wang Hou-hong), provincial party committee standing committee member and secretary general, responsible persons of the relevant provincial departments, responsible persons of some cities and counties, and some experts concerned, attended the forum.

### Hainan Propaganda Department's Circular on Press

HK1308104691 Haikou Hainan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Aug 91

[Text] A few days ago, the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department issued a circular calling on various press units throughout the province to conscientiously study and implement professional and ethical norms for journalists worked out by the central authorities, and the decision on correcting unhealthy trends in trades and services made by the provincial CPC Committee and government to correct resolutely unhealthy trends in press circles.

The circular says: Since the establishment of our province and special economic zone, information departments in Hainan Province, including newspapers, radio,



television, and other media, have done much propaganda work for the development and construction of Hainan. Their achievements are obvious and prominent. We should, however, clearly recognize that some of our journalist workers are impure ideologically and organizationally. Some journalists pursue unhealthy trends by using the particularities of press circles. Various press units should conscientiously analyze the present situation of their contingent and adopt practical measures for correcting unhealthy trends by effectively grasping the work of correcting unhealthy trends.

**The circular stresses:** The main targets for education in correcting unhealthy trends in press units are those who are responsible for work done outside the office including news coverage, editing, advertisements, and information gathering, as well as various journalism centers. Various units should examine in a practical and realistic manner those persons and matters that have violated professional ethical norms, disciplinary rules, and laws over the past three years in their journalist activities. In particular, leading cadres should take the lead in making self-examination. We should encourage healthy trends, and criticize unhealthy trends and evil practices, and punish any law-breakers. In accordance with the norms and the demands of the provincial CPC Central Committee and government, various press units should formulate specific and truly feasible measures for correcting and resisting unhealthy trends and promoting self-discipline in press circles. They should strengthen the work in terms of the improvement of work style and various systems. They should strengthen supervisory mechanisms and conscientiously accept the supervision by the party, government departments, and society.

#### **Hou Zongbin Praises Television Program**

*HK1408062991 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] Dedicated people are needed to rejuvenate Henan, and journalists should report on more dedicated people. This is the ardent expectation of journalists expressed by Hou Zongbin, provincial party committee secretary, and Governor Li Changchun at the meeting to commend dedicated people held by the sponsor of the television program "Dedicated People." [passage omitted] The program features advanced individuals' deeds. In the 14 months from 1 April last year until 29 May this year, the program reported the deeds of 115 advanced figures. [passage omitted]

After listening to the report by (Gao Shimin), vice director of the television department and director of the news center, Comrade Hou Zongbin commented on the program, saying: The "Dedicated People" program is successful and well received by all sectors. We attended the commendation meeting to express our support. The reasons for the program's achievements lie in its adhering to the guiding principle of forging ahead in unity to rejuvenate Henan as stated at the fifth provincial party congress. The advanced figures have selflessly

contributed to rejuvenating Henan. Second, the program has carried out education in a positive way and followed the correct principle for propaganda work which is designed to guide public opinion. The advanced figures' words and deeds, which are broadcast twice a week, are stirring. Whoever watches the program is inspired and educated. Third, the program has been geared to the needs of basic-level cadres and the masses, as required by the provincial party committee. The provincial party committee and government express heartfelt thanks to those who have worked on the program.

Comrade Hou Zongbin listed the provincial party committee's key tasks for the second half of the year and called on journalists to implement the provincial party committee's guiding principle of forging ahead in unity to rejuvenate Henan, exploring the realities of life, following the correct orientation, carrying out propaganda in a positive way, and acting well as a spokesman in doing a better job in propaganda work. [passage omitted]

#### **Hubei Governor Outlines Tasks at Cadres' Meeting**

*HK1208020391 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] The provincial conference of prefectural commissioners, city mayors, and autonomous prefectural commissioners ended yesterday.

In his closing speech, Governor Guo Shuyan stressed: Under the leadership of party committees, governments at all levels and various departments across the province must strengthen its resolve, implement all measures, work in a down-to-earth manner, strive to fulfill this year's national economic development plan, and contribute more fully in promoting a sustained, steady, and harmonious provincial national economic development. Guo Shuyan said: It is necessary to make continued efforts to carry out disaster-resistance and disaster-relief work successfully and strive for a good agricultural harvest this year. [passage omitted]

At present, our province's flood-prevention and disaster-resistance work remains at a crucial stage. We are still confronted with the arduous task of resuming production and rebuilding towns. Therefore, leaders at all levels must seriously continue to carry out flood-prevention and disaster-resistance work resolutely and successfully. In the meantime, it is necessary to make proper arrangements for people's living conditions in the disaster-stricken areas, ensure stability among people as well as social stability, make greater efforts to carry out farmland water conservancy works construction successfully, develop and expand the collective economy, and strive to increase peasants' income.

Discussing provincial economic work in the second half of this year, Guo Shuyan stressed: We must adhere to the principle of grasping one center and two aspects, push ahead with all types of work in disaster-resistance spirit, strive to overfulfill this year's economic work tasks on the premise of increasing economic results, and promote

continued and healthy provincial economic development. We must seize the opportunity provided by our province's industrial production recovery, focus our work on increasing economic results, give high priority to product quality improvement, unswervingly develop enterprises of high efficiency and excellent product quality, redouble our efforts to carry out work aimed at turning losses into profits and cleaning up triangle debts, earnestly strengthen enterprise management, open up more markets, vigorously push ahead with scientific and technological progress, and move toward a goal of less input, more output, good quality, low consumption, and high efficiency.

Gui Shuyan said: We must deepen reform, speed up the reform tempo, enable reform and opening up to promote development, and strengthen and improve macroeconomic regulation and control. When strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, we must rationalize the investment management system and optimize and more clearly define the functions of various departments while conducting institutional reform. In accordance with the key work points and requirements laid down by the state and the provincial authorities, we must make more frequent use of such economic levers as planning, finance, taxation, pricing, banks, auditing, and so on to regulate and control economic operation in order to form a unifying force and improve regulation and control results. We must deepen enterprise reform and concentrate efforts on revitalizing large and medium-sized enterprises. [passage omitted]

Guo said: We must continue to open up to the outside world. Governments at all levels and all departments concerned must emancipate minds, regard opening up to the outside world as a strategic measure aimed at promoting Hubei's economic development, and take a big step forward in opening up to the outside world.

In conclusion, Guo Shuyan stressed: We must strive for a clean and efficient government and [words indistinct] transform work style in earnest, and carry out all types of work in a down-to-earth manner. Governments at all levels and all departments directly under the provincial authorities must take the lead in cultivating an ideological style and work style of speaking the truth; doing practical things; and seeking actual results in improving leadership methods, in honestly performing official duties, and in following rules and orders; and must conscientiously strengthen building efficient government, improve work initiative and creativeness, improve leadership methods, strengthen concrete leadership over economic work, successfully carry out all types of work planned for this year, develop the fine tradition and style of plain living and hard struggle, lead and organize the masses to overcome, negotiate, and tide over current difficulties, cut administrative expenses, advocate the mentality of living a plain life in the construction sphere, continue to promote building clean government, ruthlessly combat corrupt phenomena, and resolutely ban such bad practices as eating, drinking, and dancing at public expense. All areas must earnestly strengthen

disaster-resistance goods and funds management and utilization and severely deal with people involved in and cases of intercepting, misusing, embezzling, and stealing relief goods and funds.

### **Xiong Qingquan Inspects Prefecture Enterprises**

HK1208064691 Changsha Hunan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Aug 91

[Text] From 5 to 9 August, Xiong Qingquan, provincial party committee secretary, led responsible persons of the relevant departments directly under the provincial authorities to Loudi Prefecture, where they investigated and looked into some local enterprises. The leaders rode in light vehicles and were accompanied by few aides.

Xiong Qingquan inspected the Lianyuan Iron and Steel Plant, the Shikuangshan Mining Bureau, the Lengshuijiang Alkali Manufacturing Plant, the provincial cement factory, and some other central and provincial enterprises; listened to work reports made by the Zijiang Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant and the Lengshuijiang Alkali Manufacturing Plant; and visited township and town enterprises in the city of Loudi, as well as neighborhood-run factories in the town of Chengguang in Xinhua County.

During his inspection, Comrade Xiong Qingquan especially went to the Lengshuijiang City Glass Factory, the biggest loss-making enterprise in Loudi Prefecture, to inquire about the situation there. Together with the prefectural and relevant city comrades who were accompanying him, he analyzed the losses and studied ways to eliminate them.

When talking to the entrepreneurs, Xiong Qingquan emphatically pointed out: At present, enterprises are facing many difficulties. To overcome these difficulties, turn economic losses into profits, and increase economic results, we must concentrate our efforts on the following four aspects:

1. To strengthen confidence;
2. To continue to carry out in-depth reform; to this end, leaders at all levels must encourage factory directors or managers to institute reform in the distribution sector and smash the "same big pot";
3. To strengthen management;
4. To continue to carry out technological transformation and increase economic results earnestly by relying on advanced science and technology.

### **Hunan Views Shuangfeng Structural Reform**

HK1208114691 Changsha Hunan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Aug 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday, on his way back to Changsha after inspecting the drought situation in southern Hunan, Governor Chen Bangzhu made it a point to go to Shuangfeng County to inquire about the structural reform experiments conducted in some areas. [passage omitted]

Governor Chen fully affirmed the structural reform experiments carried out by Shuangfeng County in some selected areas and emphatically stated: The situation, in which party and government organs at various levels are overstaffed by redundant personnel, wrangle with one another, and lack efficiency has developed to such an intolerable state, reform has become the only remedy. Moreover, the key to lessening pressure on finances also lies in reform. Therefore, party and government leaders at all levels must strengthen their determination and unswervingly forge ahead. In the meantime, efforts must also be made to avoid pushing through reform too hastily, because haste can only give people half-cooked rice. We should allow the expression of widely divergent views and ideological relapses, take firm steps forward, and push ahead with reform and economic work at the same time.

### North Region

#### Private Firms To Hire From Beijing Government

OW1308083591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0639 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)—An official from the Beijing Labor Market Management Department said today that since July 1, 1991, private enterprises and individual businessmen who operate commercial and industrial businesses in Beijing have been allowed to hire employees from labor markets operated by the metropolitan government.

In the past, these particular enterprises and individuals had only to employ personnel from illegal labor markets, or hire employees introduced to them by friends or relatives. As of July 1, 1991, private enterprises and individual owners employed 30,000 workers, half of whom came from other provinces, and most of whom were employed illegally.

In the past month, however, official labor markets and employment offices at all levels in Beijing have opened to private enterprises and individual employers. This change provides both employers and employees with legal contracts signed and notarized by the government.

Private entrepreneurs and individual owners are willing to go to the official labor markets because they feel secure in hiring workers through channels supervised by the government.

#### Xing Chongzhi on Invigorating Enterprises

SK1308021491 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 18 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] On 17 June, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the forum of enterprise directors and managers. The following are excerpts of his speech:

Strengthening the vitality of enterprises constitutes our starting and ending point to formulate various policies and measures, as well as the basic criterion for judging whether our policies and measures are practically implemented and are truly effective. There are already quite a few policies and measures for invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises. Now, the key lies in implementing these policies and measures. On the question of implementation, an urgent task is to make clear the situation of enterprises. External manifestations of enterprise sluggishness are largely identical, while internal reasons are different. After this forum, all cities and prefectures should organize capable forces to conduct investigation of their large and medium-sized enterprises and then implement measures in line with their respective circumstances. Now, some of our comrades shout that enterprises are lacking in vitality, but they cannot tell which and why enterprises are lacking vitality. This indicates that these comrades have failed to do a solid job, and thus it must be corrected resolutely.

1. Emphasis should be given to leading bodies and leading cadres of enterprises. Most leading cadres of large and medium-sized enterprises in the province have already understood how important their positions are and how heavy their duties are, and thus they can feel the grave pressure on them. This is a good phenomenon. Whenever there are more pressures, there will be more incentives, and leading cadres will be encouraged to overcome difficulties—by hook or by crook. Without feeling pressure and being indifferent to the success or failure of an enterprise, it is impossible for a leading cadre to positively think of ways to change the outlook of the enterprise. Where does pressure come from? It comes from the high degree of revolutionary dedication and the sense of responsibility. In case of failing to manage enterprises well and failing to invigorate enterprises, comrades who have such dedication and such sense will feel that they have let the party and the people down, will be unable to eat and sleep well, as if there is a heavy stone on their shoulders, and then will positively and voluntarily think of ways to overcome difficulties and to find a way out. However, there are also some leading bodies and leading cadres of enterprises that lack such a spiritual state. Such leading bodies and cadres either blindly wait for, depend on, and ask for something in the face of difficulties; or they endlessly argue about who is the center and the nucleus of enterprises, they run after fame and position, and they scramble for rights and remuneration. All of these phenomena result from the lack of devotion to work and from the sense of responsibility. Party committees and governments at all levels and all departments in charge of enterprises should strengthen ideological education among such leading bodies and leading cadres, and urge them to change their work style as soon as possible. When education is proven ineffectual, resolute organizational measures should be adopted to deal with them, such as, strengthening those that are weak, coordinating those that are not coordinated, and summoning up those that try and accomplish nothing. By so doing, we can make leading bodies a strong



headquarters of enterprises and make leading cadres take the lead in invigorating enterprises. This is an important organizational guarantee for invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises.

2. We should attach high importance to, and depend on, science and technology—"the primary productive forces." Most large and medium-sized enterprises have the advantages of having advanced equipment, strong scientific and technological forces, and good management foundation. The reason why some of our enterprises have manifested relatively great vitality under the same external conditions is that they have fully depended on and exploited their advantages. A common characteristic of such enterprises is that their products have a large market and have the capacity to adapt themselves to the market. This depends to a large extent on the quality of products, and whether the quality of products is good or not depends on the content of technology and the level of management. Therefore, we should make great efforts to help change the sense of science and technology in the whole society, changing the concept of separating the traditional science and technology from the economy to the concept of combining the traditional science and technology with the economy, and changing the concept of traditional science and technology playing a supporting role in developing the economy to the concept of science and technology being the "leader" in promoting economic development. We should truly understand that science and technology plays a guiding role among various elements of productive forces and plays a promoting role among all production and economic activities.

All enterprises, large and medium-sized enterprises in particular, should truly be the main body to develop technology, should fully mobilize the initiative and creativity of scientific and technological personnel, should respect their labor and listen to their opinions, and should create fine working and living conditions for them so that their wisdom and intelligence will be brought into full play. Additionally, in the course of giving full scope to the role of the plant-run scientific research institutes, all enterprises should voluntarily draw the forces of scientific research institutes and institutions of higher learning to promote the integration of science and technology with production, to rapidly change scientific research achievements to practical productive forces, and to promote the technological transformation of old enterprises and the development of new high-tech industries. All enterprises should actually strengthen and improve management. In the course of actually strengthening the management of basic fields, enterprises should strive to study, master, and apply scientific and advanced managerial methods and means to enhance their comprehensive management level and their overall quality. The vast numbers of engineering and technical personnel of large and medium-sized enterprises should make their due contributions to promoting technological progress of enterprises and to improving the quality of products and economic efficiency.

3. We should give full play to the role of the working class as the main force. Wholeheartedly rely on the working class is not only a fundamental issue related to guiding ideology, but also a major issue related to practice. We should combine the wholehearted dependence on the working class with the deepening of enterprise reform. The reform of leadership system of enterprises should help exploit the workers' spirit of being masters of their enterprises. In distribution of enterprises' profits, we should mobilize not only the initiative of contractors but also the initiative of workers, particularly the workers in the forefront of production. Leaders of enterprises must understand that without the initiative of all workers and staff members, enterprises would have no vitality, and it would be difficult to invigorate enterprises. This is precisely the essence of the building of socialist enterprises with Chinese characteristics. In this field, our province already had some good methods. For instance, in relations between cadres and workers, our cadres have sincerely and wholeheartedly served as "public servants" and always kept workers in mind; our workers have given consideration to cadres; and our cadres and workers have been all of one heart and one mind. In distribution, we have stressed fairness, equality, and openness, thus enabling workers to work hard to realize their own value amid the environment of equal competition and to love both their plants and the country. In the ideological and political work, we have not only strictly enforced systems but also paid attention to doing painstaking work, have implied the ideological and political work to scientific management, and have comprehensively improved the political, technical, and managerial quality of workers and staff members. Experiences of Liuzhuang Colliery, the Shijiazhuang No. 2 Printing House, and the Baoding No. 1 Cotton Textile Mill have all reflected these conspicuous characteristics. All enterprises should conscientiously learn from these good experiences to truly bring into full play the role of the working class as the main force in their enterprises.

4. Party and government organizations at all levels should give support to enterprises. Now, all the provincial, city, and prefectural party and government leading bodies have scores or hundred of departments each. All these departments have direct or indirect contacts with enterprises, more or less. Work style and service attitude of these departments have a great bearing on the question whether or not enterprises can be invigorated. During the past few years, quite a few departments have paid attention to doing concrete deeds and solving problems for enterprises, thus being well received by enterprises. However, there are also some departments that have a serious bureaucratic style of work and have a poor sense of service. When enterprises are confronted with problems, these departments, instead of giving support to enterprises, frequently add troubles to enterprises and even create difficulties and extort money from enterprises, thus preventing enterprises from developing. Worse still, some departments have already basically withdrawn all powers transferred to enterprises, and the autonomy of enterprises has ceased to exist except in

name. All forms of inspection, acceptance tests, appraisal, and re-inspection have been too numerous for enterprises to cope with. The wanton collection of service charges, fees, and fines has not yet been checked. And the policies for invigorating enterprises have not been implemented, after stalling for a long time. It is hoped that all departments will conscientiously examine themselves and then solve these problems one by one. In giving support to enterprises, all departments should first conscientiously grant autonomy to enterprises. The powers that had been transferred to enterprises according to policies and regulations, but have been withdrawn by departments on various excuses, should all be delegated to enterprises again. Second, comrades of party and government departments should make full allowances for enterprises' difficulties and should give more support for but less censure and nitpicking to enterprises. All administrative, economic, and legal supervisory departments should correctly display their function of supervision and conduct the work in line with the principle of facilitating the invigoration of enterprises. Now, it cannot be said that all inspections and appraisals are unnecessary for enterprises. The problem lies in the lack of understanding of and allowances to enterprises and in the lack of coordination between different departments that have become spiral interference to enterprises. For this, some localities have stipulated that all kinds of inspection, appraisal, assessment, and training should be reported to responsible departments at higher levels for coordination and should be subjected to unified arrangements. This is completely necessary. Now, the supervision by departments over enterprises is very numerous and frequent, while the supervision by enterprises over departments is limited. Some enterprises dare not report to higher levels the erroneous work methods of departments, which they hate to see. Such a situation must be changed. A dual-direction supervision mechanism should be gradually established between departments and enterprises. We should encourage some localities to organize plant directors and managers to conduct regular appraisals of work methods of pertinent departments, and the results of appraisals should be linked with economic benefits.

What I have stressed in these four points is the work in the political and ideological sphere. Party and government leaders at all levels, party organizations at all levels in particular, must devote great effort to grasping these four points in order to yield practical results.

#### **Wang Qun Visits Liangcheng County**

*SK1008092191 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] In the season of green wheat, the green fields in Liangcheng County and the Qahar Right Wing Front Banner saw the visiting group of the regional meeting of secretaries of league and city party committees. [passage omitted] Early in the morning on 7 August, visitors reached the summit of (Laobao) Shan in (Maihuotu) Township in Liangcheng County. [passage omitted] (Wu

Dawa), secretary of the (Maihuotu) Township party committee, briefed visitors, saying that last May the whole township released more than 10,000 people to join the battle of bringing the fields under control. In only seven days, these people brought 13,500 mu of land along rivers under control and planted Chinese pines on 3,000 mu of land. Viewing this grand project, visitors gasped with admiration. Some of them said they saw a vast reservoir of enthusiasm and creativity among the masses; others said that to develop agriculture and animal husbandry, it was necessary to firmly grasp the building of basic facilities. Then Comrade Bu He wrote, "Depending on the masses to make Inner Mongolia green."

When visitors arrived at the village, which was building a [words indistinct] project, Comrade Wang Qun went into a wheat field to chat with a couple who were harvesting. After learning that the wheat yield reached 600 to 700 kg per mu, Comrade Wang Qun happily asked nearby Comrades Hao Xiushan and Alatanaoqier: What will happen if we vigorously depend on the masses of peasants to build an infrastructure of farmland and to carry out scientific farming for several years?

In the Qahar Right Wing Front Banner, these comrades listened to the introduction given by a leader of the banner about the experience gained in exploring new ways to develop urban and rural commodity economy in the course of carrying out reform. [passage omitted]

#### **Shanxi Holds External Propaganda Work Meeting**

*HK1408103991 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO  
in Chinese 21 Jul 91 p 1*

[By Li Chungeng (2621 2504 5087): "Provincial CPC Committee Holds Fourth Meeting on External Propaganda Work To Promote Opening Up"]

[Text] On 17-19 July, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee held its fourth meeting on external propaganda work. The main task of the meeting was to relay and implement the spirit of the national meeting on external propaganda work held in October last year, and of the "Circular of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening and Improving External Propaganda Work," and to review and summarize propaganda work done since the third meeting on external propaganda work. The meeting also conscientiously studied and discussed "Several Opinions on Strengthening and Improving External Propaganda Work," proposed by the provincial leading group responsible for external propaganda work and approved by the provincial CPC Committee, and discussed and made specific arrangements for implementing these opinions to further push forward our province's external propaganda work.

The provincial CPC Committee and government attached great importance to the meeting. Provincial party Secretary Wang Maolin and Governor Wang Senhao attended and addressed the meeting. They also

put forward their hopes and their demands on the external propaganda work. Zhang Weiqing, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, director of the propaganda department, and head of the provincial leading group responsible for external propaganda work, and Li Zhenhua, vice provincial governor, and deputy head of the provincial leading group responsible for external propaganda work, summed up external propaganda work, made arrangements for work in the future, and delivered concluding speeches.

Our province has done its external propaganda work for 10 years. Over the past 10 years and in recent years in particular, thanks to the leadership and support by the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government and the strenuous efforts and hard work done by comrades working on the external propaganda work front throughout the province, our province has made tremendous achievements in its external propaganda work. Various measures have been adopted to propagate through various channels our province's investment environment, achievements in construction, and human resources. All this has played a positive role in deepening the world's understanding of Shanxi, expanding friendly contacts between Shanxi and the world, making our province more famous, developing the image of our country and province in the world, and promoting our province's opening up to the outside world.

In his speech, Secretary Wang Maolin affirmed our province's achievements in external propaganda work. While talking about the issue of deepening Shanxi's external propaganda work, he pointed out: Doing external propaganda work well is needed not only for economic and cultural development. What is more important is that we should let various countries and their people in the world understand our country's great achievement in reforming and in opening up under the leadership of the CPC, and the entirely new face of Shanxi since reform and opening up, so that the world will have a correct understanding of China and Shanxi. Therefore, various departments should attach great importance to external propaganda work, conform with the development of the situation, enhance their sense of external propaganda, and improve their professional level to promote opening up.

In his speech, Governor Wang Senhao focused mainly on the importance of external propaganda work from the angle of economic work. While talking about a tentative plan for our province's opening up, Governor Wang said: Our province's foreign trade has increased very rapidly, but our export volume is still very low, and our capability in earning foreign exchange through exports is still relatively weak. In the future, we should further expand foreign trade and increase our income in foreign exchange. We should make rational arrangements for imports, and concentrate our limited foreign exchange on importing advanced technology, key facilities, and materials and goods needed by key construction projects. We should boldly carry out economic and technical exchanges between our province and the world, and

between the coastal area in our country as well. We should give full play to strong points in tourism resources and actively open up new tourism spots to increase our foreign exchange income from tourism and to make Shanxi more famous.

In his summary speech, director Zhang Weiqing summed up the work done since our province's third meeting on external propaganda work. He stressed that we should continue to explore a new way for interior provinces to carry out their external propaganda work. First, equal emphasis should be placed on both internal and external propaganda work, and let them promote each other. Shanxi is an interior province that secluded itself from the world for a long time. In such a province, both internal and external propaganda work should be greatly strengthened. Only thus can our province speed up its pace of opening up to the outside world.

Second, external propaganda work should serve the economy and promote opening up. It is only in the course of serving the economy and promoting opening up can external propaganda work attract attention and gain support. Only thus can external propaganda work serve the economy and promote opening up in a still better way. Third, we should emancipate our minds, blaze new trails, and seek truth from facts. Our external propaganda work should follow a firm principle. In the meantime, it should be carried out in a flexible manner. Everything should be based on practical effects. In our external propaganda work, our main efforts should be focused on the targets, artistic quality, farsightedness, and initiative. Fourth, we should give play to our strong points and avoid our weaknesses. We should exploit the strong points of Shanxi itself to achieve the best results in propaganda through our marked national style, publicity materials with prominent local characteristics, and various propaganda activities.

"Several Opinions on Strengthening and Improving External Propaganda Work" worked out by the leading group under the provincial CPC Committee responsible for external propaganda work has clearly defined various main tasks for external propaganda work during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Zhang Weiqing stressed: To accomplish these tasks, we should first, grasp our plan; second, grasp the implementation of the plan; third, grasp our products; fourth, grasp our activities; and fifth, grasp our coordination.

On the afternoon of 19 July, provincial Vice Governor Li Zhenhuan delivered a concluding speech. He said that the meeting was relatively successful. He summarized the four achievements of the meeting: Further understanding the position and role of external propaganda work under the condition of reform and opening up and increasing our sense of urgency for doing external propaganda work well; through summing up experiences, further understanding the main task of external propaganda work during the Eighth Five-Year Plan; pooling the wisdom of the masses and



straightening our ideas to lay a sound foundation for formulating various specific plans in the new stage; and understanding some specific problems related to external propaganda work. All this has created favorable conditions for the work in the future.

Nearly 100 people attended the meeting, including all members of the leading group under the provincial CPC Committee responsible for external propaganda work; responsible persons of the external propaganda group under Taiyuan City CPC Committee; responsible persons of external propaganda work departments under various city and prefectural propaganda departments; responsible persons in charge of external propaganda work in foreign-related large and medium-sized enterprises, responsible persons in charge of external propaganda work in relevant universities and colleges, and others.

### Northeast Region

#### He Zhukang Presides Over CPC Plenary Session

SK1408143091 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese  
22 Jun 91 p 1

[Excerpts] The seventh plenary session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee was held in Changchun from 17 to 21 June 1991. Attending were members and alternate members of the provincial party committee. Attending as observers were members of the provincial Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission; principal leading comrades of the provincial People's Congress, government, and committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; party and government principal responsible persons of cities, prefectures, the autonomous prefecture, and the Qianfu economic development management zone; and responsible persons of the relevant departments directly under the province, totaling some 150 persons. The agenda included two items. One was to examine and approve the "outlines of the 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for the economic and social development of Jilin Province," and the other was to discuss and approve the "decision on accelerating the development of the socialist commodity economy." These two items, in essence, concern one topic; namely, to consider economic construction the central task and strive to attain the second-step strategic objective of socialist modernization. Comrade He Zhukang presided over the session and gave a speech on the important significance in considering economic construction as the central task, on further emancipating the mind, on strategic priorities, and on the formation of powerful coordinated forces for economic construction. Comrade Wang Zhongyu gave a speech on the important aspects in the formulation and implementation of the draft outlines.

The participating comrades intensively studied the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress and, in line with the actual conditions of our province and with a strong sense of political and

historical responsibility, conscientiously examined and discussed the outlines of the 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for Jilin Province's economic and social development. They examined and discussed the decision on accelerating the development of the socialist commodity economy, affirmed the achievements in a realistic manner, uncovered the gaps, summarized experiences and lessons, and offered many good opinions and suggestions, thus further replenishing and enriching the outlines. The outlines set forth the goals, the guiding principles, the work tasks, and the policy measures for the province's economic and social development for the 1990's, and drew up a grand blueprint for Jilin's development in the 1990's. They represent a new encouragement and a new call to the people throughout the province. They will effectively mobilize and organize the people of various nationalities throughout the province to work hard for the prosperity of the people and the province's development. [passage omitted]

The following issues were noted: When implementing the strategic tasks and strategic principles set forth in the outlines of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-year Plan, we should consider the provincial situation, pay attention to priorities, concentrate efforts on their implementation, and use them to lead the coordinated development of the economy as a whole. In summary, we should replace industries with superior ones; persistently focus on small and medium-sized enterprises, light industrial enterprises, collective enterprises, and the technical transformation of the existing enterprises; and rely on scientific and technological progress to develop Jilin's economy. We should adjust the industrial structure, comprehensively develop agriculture, expand the pillar industries, strengthen the superior industries, and develop high technology industries. We should broaden our field of vision, raise construction funds through various measures and channels, make active efforts to win state support, open up avenues to bring in and use domestic and foreign funds, succeed in the key construction projects, such as the 300,000-car production project and the 300,000-ton ethylene project, and improve our province's industrial structure and distribution of productive forces. After fully developing our province's advantages in science and technology, resources, and the economy, we should further implement the strategy of market replacement. First, supported by our economic advantage, our highest priority should be to develop the auto industry and chemical industry—the two pillar industries of our province. We should increase the proportion of the products with high, or fairly high, additional export value so that the export product mix can be changed to a fairly great extent. Meanwhile, led by the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant and the Jilin Chemical Industrial Company, we should develop a number of "small giant" enterprises that have a high starting point and are engaged in specialized mass production of auto parts and the intensive processing of chemical industrial products. Second, supported by our advantage in resources, we should actively develop those light industries that use local raw materials, especially the food and medical industries. We should develop

some highly competitive products with Jilin's characteristics, strive to expand their market within the province, and adopt every means to promote them in markets outside the province and the country. Third, we should actively develop the electronic industry, especially the high and new technology electronic industry that can lead other industries. In acquiring funds to ensure key projects, we should adhere to the principle of "four focuses." In using their financial and material resources, cities and counties should focus on small and medium-sized enterprises, light industrial enterprises, collective enterprises, and the technical transformation of the existing enterprises. Our call for "four focuses" has been issued based on our province's industrial structure and its shortage of funds. We should note that success in the auto and chemical industries and active development of the light industrial products that use local raw materials and have high additional value are the two major strong points for our province to develop its economy in the 1990's. We should achieve them simultaneously and never stress one at the expense of the other. We should persistently focus on small and medium-sized enterprises, light industrial enterprises, and collective enterprises and, in particular, develop township enterprises at present. Collective and cooperative ownerships should be the major forms of township enterprises. The shareholding system and the competition of private enterprises, however, may also be permitted. We should be guided by plans and should strive for advanced and applicable technology and equipment and a high level in designing products. We should have relative centralism and develop "small industrial zones" in rural areas and "small township enterprise zones" in cities to provide favorable conditions for the development of township enterprises. The technical transformation of old enterprises is the inherent requirement for the entire economy to change from launching new projects to upgrading management and technology. With the guidance of the state industrial policy and the goal of raising economic efficiency, we should do a better job in the technical transformation of key industries, key enterprises, and key products by reducing energy and material consumption. We should improve the quality and increase the variety of products. We should integrate the import of advanced technology and equipment with the technical renovation activities of the masses, persist in high standards and high starting points, and strive for improved quality on the first trial. We should rely on scientific and technological progress to enhance our capacity for intensive processing and for developing the products with high additional value and to improve the quality of our economic growth. In economic work, we should truly rely on scientific and technological progress and improve the quality of laborers, gradually effect a strategic change from extensive management to intensive management in economic development, and take the new road of less investment, high yields, low consumption, and high efficiency. Through the market force and government coordination, we should adjust the relations between scientific units and enterprises so that they meet each other's needs and rely on each other. We should also

establish the systems and policies for enterprises to rely on scientific and technological progress, promote the integration of science and technology with production, and facilitate the commercialization and industrialization of scientific and technological achievements. We should actively develop high and new technology industries and, with the Nanhu new technology industrial park zone, apply the state stipulated preferential policies flexibly, successfully, and fully in order to promote the development of the province's high and new technology industries and its substantial technological improvement. [passage omitted]

### Quan Shuren on Zhu Rongji's Instructions

SK1408140491 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 21 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 19 June, the provincial party committee held a meeting at Liaoning People's Theater to relay and implement the guidelines of the speech made by Zhu Rongji, vice premier of the State Council, and also conducted investigations and studies of Liaoning. The participants called on all cadres and the masses in the province to raise spirit, unify understanding, enhance confidence, and work to boost the province's economy rapidly.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Also attending were secretaries of various city party committees and principal responsible comrades of various departments directly under the provincial authorities.

At the meeting, Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, first relayed the guidelines of the speeches made by Vice Premier Zhu Rongji while conducting investigations and studies in Shenyang, Benxi, Anshan, and Dalian cities and inspecting large and medium-sized enterprises in these cities. Comrade Zhu Rongji strongly affirmed the changes in Liaoning in the last 10 years and the achievements made in technological transformation during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. Zhu Rongji said: During the Sixth and the Seventh Five-Year Plan periods, Liaoning made a huge investment in industrial construction, its fixed assets ranked first in the country, and its imported technologies and the projects of renovating existing enterprises roughly accounted for about 10 percent of the country's total. This provided a powerful material basis for overcoming temporary difficulties. After affirming Liaoning's achievements, Zhu Rongji then revealed the following problems and difficulties in Liaoning's work: Financial revenues declined seriously; enterprises' efficiency declined, and the deficits rapidly increased in scale and in amount; enterprises were heavily in debt; the scale of capital construction and technological transformation projects was a little too large; funds were used haphazardly; the "cross-debits" of

enterprises were serious; and many enterprises lived off their past gains. Zhu Rongji expressed hope that Liaoning's comrades would actually strengthen the management of enterprises' internal affairs, exert great efforts in invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, and concentrate major energies on expanding reproduction by tapping potentials, in line with the principles of "acting according to one's capacity and keeping expenditures within the limits of income," and the principles of "carrying out production first and capital construction later, and tapping potentials first and expanding construction later." Zhu Rongji also hoped that Liaoning's comrades would accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world, vigorously develop town and township enterprises, resolve financial difficulties, enhance spirit, and seek unity of understanding in order to enable Liaoning's economy to pass through a most difficult period and attain its goals as fast as possible.

At the meeting, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, offered specific opinions and demands on ways to implement the guidelines of the instructions given by this leading comrade of the State Council.

Quan Shuren pointed out: After leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council learned about Liaoning's difficulties and problems, Comrade Zhu Rongji, entrusted by Premier Li Peng, again came to Liaoning to conduct further investigations and studies on ways to help Liaoning resolve its problems and difficulties. This fully manifests the concern and support of the party Central Committee and the State Council for Liaoning's work. It has provided a favorable opportunity for Liaoning's work. We should use our own positive actions to create the "East Wind" and take full advantage of this opportunity to implement rapidly and conscientiously the guidelines of the instructions given by Comrade Zhu Rongji to arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses in reversing the economic landslide and strengthening the economy.

Quan Shuren stated: On the basis of fully affirming Liaoning's achievements, Vice Premier Zhu Rongji also revealed existing problems, analyzed the reasons for these problems, and defined the direction of future work. This will inspire us and give us hope. Leading cadres at all levels in the province should profoundly understand these problems, contemplate the revealed errors and shortcomings, conscientiously summarize experiences and lessons, and define the guiding ideology for economic work. Quan Shuren pointed out: It is dangerous to lose sight of problems and to be intoxicated with self-satisfaction. We will become blind, however, if we pay attention to objectivity only, shift all the responsibility for resolving problems onto the state, fail to notice subjective problems, and fail to analyze specifically our own work. Quan Shuren stressed: At present, the mental state of cadres and the masses is very important. If we fail to seek unity of understanding and enhance the people's morale, we will be unable to change the existing passive situation in the economy, even if the state helps us resolve some difficulties. He added: The whole province should feel the sense of crisis and urgency, and should approach the questions of whether

or not we can overcome temporary economic difficulties, invigorate large and medium-sized state enterprises, and raise the level of industrial production as quickly as possible. This is dependent on whether or not we can persist in the socialist system and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. All cities and enterprises should give full scope to their subjective initiative, tap potentials, and mobilize the vast numbers of the masses to do a solid job.

Quan Shuren stressed: In implementing the guidelines of the instructions given by this leading comrade of the State Council, the most important thing at present is to implement conscientiously the State Council's 11-point measures for invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises. Even if provincial and city finances are very tight, we should still help enterprises invigorate themselves. Enterprises should also tap their internal potentials and improve their management level and economic efficiency. We should create conditions for implementing the 11-point measures and apply economic and administrative means to ensure that profits of enterprises are delivered to the state or kept by the enterprises, if allowed, and to ensure that special appropriations are spent on special projects. We should arrange technological transformation projects in order of importance and urgency and concentrate our efforts on carrying out those projects that will yield good results and quick returns in order to achieve results as quickly as possible. We should also be determined to readjust the structure of products and the organizational structure of enterprises, organize and build enterprise groups, and promote the optimum organization of productive elements. Second, we should accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world, energetically expand world and domestic markets, further emancipate the mind, broaden the scale and accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world, import funds through opening to the outside world, readjust the structure of products, and accelerate the renovation of old enterprises. Third, we should actually strengthen party leadership and the ideological and political work. Leading cadres at all levels should set an example for others, take the lead in going to the grass-roots areas and the masses, strengthen the building of party style and administrative honesty, strengthen ideological and political work, and wholeheartedly depend on the working class. As long as we do this work in a down-to-earth manner, we will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties in Liaoning's economy.

### Quan Shuren Speaks on Rural Industry

SK1408041191 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 20 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] The three-day provincial conference on county, district, township, and village industrial work concluded on 19 June. The conference called on people throughout the province to unify their thinking, raise their spirit, and make concerted efforts to push county, district, township (town), and village enterprises to a new stage of development.

Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, presided over the conference.



Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a summarizing speech. He said: Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our province has achieved rapid development in county, district, township, and village industries, and, in particular, scored marked achievements in the development of township enterprises. We should admit, however, that we still lag far behind more advanced provinces and municipalities. What is the reason for this? The basic problem lies in ideological understanding and work performance. As a heavy industrial base of the country, our province has substantial material, equipment, and technological force, and favorable conditions for developing its advantages to promote local economic development. We did not, however, give adequate attention to this, and sometimes, even used this reason for placing emphasis on the cities and neglecting the rural areas and township enterprise development. Ours is a province where the system of placing counties under the management of cities was instituted earlier. In 1987, the provincial party committee and government again decided on a course of making cities lead rural areas, rural areas promote cities, cities and rural areas integrated and mutually supplementary, and comprehensively facilitating rural economic development. We failed, however, to exploit fully the advantages of this system in developing in a well-organized manner the influential role of cities on rural areas, to boost the initiative of cities and rural areas, and to facilitate the economic development of counties and townships. In addition, some leading comrades still had doubts and misgivings on township enterprise development. They either placed undue emphasis on the lack of projects, funds, and trained personnel, or learned a lesson from past mistakes with the negative result of becoming fearful and hesitant. The fundamental problem lay in neglecting objective favorable conditions, advantages, and the important role of township enterprises in the development of the rural economy and even the entire economy. This showed that our understanding needed to be further enhanced and deepened. At present, in addition to eliminating the numerous accusations against and doubts on the county, district, township, and village industries and correcting the biased view of regarding township enterprises as mere branches of rural industry, we should take a higher plane to see the position and role of the county, district, township, and village industry in developing the national economy, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, stabilizing the overall social situation, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Quan Shuren said: As a branch of industry, township enterprises are becoming more important to our efforts to achieve sustained, stable, and coordinated development in the national economy. We often say that when agriculture is stabilized, the world is stabilized. On what should we rely in stabilizing agriculture? We should rely mainly on township enterprises, which should "supplement and build up agriculture with their industrial production," and should provide the material conditions

for agricultural production to accumulate funds and develop by itself. We have gradually increased our investment in agriculture over the past few years, and most of the increase has come from township enterprises. Our goal is to achieve a "fairly comfortable life" by the year 2000. As to whether or not we can attain this goal, the key lies in rural areas. The current rural per-capita income is merely 700 yuan; moreover, most of it comes from farming. What should we do when the farming sector now faces increasingly greater pressure from the population and land? When township enterprises are developed, they will promote a steady upturn in industry and agriculture, bring about the common prosperity of cities and rural areas, and then gradually narrow the three great gaps. In addition, development of county, district, township, and village industries can provide a reliable material foundation for building the spiritual civilization, and more material support to rural scientific, technological, cultural, educational, and welfare programs. We should clearly understand this and make great efforts to promote county, district, township, and village industries.

Quan Shuren pointed out: Through this conference, we have formulated plans for developing county, district, township and village industries and improved relevant policies. We may say that conditions have become more conducive for accelerating development. The current key issue is that we should raise our spirit, make greater efforts, make the best use of our advantages, and focus on key links to facilitate the great development of county, district, township, and village industries. We should rely on local resources; fully develop our advantage in resources in large and medium-sized cities, large enterprises, colleges and universities, and scientific research units; and achieve success in making cities lead rural areas, making rural areas promote cities, and making cities and rural areas integrate and develop simultaneously. We should make full use of our abundant natural resources to fully develop the mining industry and farming, sideline, native, and special product processing industry, and develop both resources and traditional products. County, district, township, and village industries should be oriented to the needs of world and domestic markets, and the export-oriented economy should be greatly developed. We should rely on scientific and technological progress to establish a number of new enterprises of high technological content and economic efficiency and, at the same time, do a good job in the technical transformation of the existing enterprises. We should pay particular attention to the discovery, training, and use of experienced personnel. We should fully develop the flexible management mechanism of township enterprises to reform county, district, township, and village enterprises. County and district enterprises and urban collective enterprises should follow the methods of township enterprises to reform their leadership, distribution, personnel and employment systems, management and establishment of organizations, and transplant the management mechanism of township enterprises into themselves.

In conclusion, Quan Shuren emphasized: Now that we have a clear goal, orientation, and course for the development of county, district, township, and village industries, the next key issue is to change our work styles and pay close attention to implementation of policies and measures, and to delegation of power to lower levels. Since the third session of the seventh provincial party committee, the province has achieved some progress in changing work styles and performing work in a down-to-earth manner; however, there is still a great gap. The number of leading persons who have stayed at lower levels is still small. Some comrades have been busy attending meetings, reading documents, and holding welcome and farewell parties at higher levels, and others have failed to help grass-roots levels resolve specific problems, although they went to lower levels. This situation should be changed. All localities should give attention to typical examples and encourage and commend those comrades who carry out arduous work, and help grass-roots levels and the masses resolve misgivings and difficulties in a down-to-earth manner. Those who are bureaucratic and irresponsible, ignore the masses' hardships, and engage in formalism should be criticized, educated, and guided to correct their actions. Provincial, city, and county leading comrades should set an example in changing work styles and performing work in a down-to-earth manner. Departments directly under the province and all cities and prefectures should pay attention to the conspicuous problems of their own departments and localities, and organize forces to resolve them by assigning leading cadres to resolve the problems of

specific units within a specific time limits. In the past few years, the province selected and sent some cadres to east, west, and north Liaoning to help with their work. This practice has yielded good results and should be continued. As long as the cadres and the masses throughout the province unify their thinking, and make concerted efforts to promote the county, district, township and village industry at an early date, it is totally possible for us to revitalize the province's economy.

At the closing ceremony, the provincial government commended a number of advanced units and outstanding plant directors (managers) who distinguished themselves in developing county, district, township, and village industries.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, Advisory Commission, Discipline Inspection Commission, People's Congress, government, and committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Sun Qi, Dai Suli, Xu Shaofu, Hu Yimin, Zhu Jiazhen, Zhang Guoguang, Li Guozhong, Xu Wencai, Li Jun, Lin Sheng, Wen Shizhen, Xiao Zuofu, Zhao Qi, Wang Jiyuan, Fu Jiaji, Cong Zhenglong and Cui Yukun.

The conference was held at the Liaoning People's Theater in Shenyang. Cadres of city, county (district) and township (town) departments, and directors (managers) of large and medium-sized enterprises and county, district, township and village enterprises watched a live television relay of the conference.

### Seminar Held on Mainland-Taiwan Relations

HK1508104991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
9 Aug 91 p 4

[By Zheng Gugu (6774 0942 0942): "Seminar on Mainland-Taiwan Relations Ends"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (RENMIN RIBAO)—Ji Chongwei, vice chairman of the Taiwan Studies Society, used the word "satisfactory" today to evaluate the three-day seminar on mainland-Taiwan relations. Although the seminar has been a short one, he said, it will be of great significance and will produce an impact on cross-strait relations.

In his closing address to the seminar, Ji Chongwei said that large numbers of scholars from both sides of the Taiwan strait, Hong Kong, the United States, and Japan have gathered in Beijing to hold fervent discussions on an issue of common concern: Mainland-Taiwan relations and reunification of the country. This indicates that showing concern for the development of mainland-Taiwan relations and peaceful reunification of the motherland are the common aspiration of all Chinese and the descendants of the Yellow emperor residing in all parts of the world.

At the three-day seminar, experts and scholars, out of their sense of responsibility to the motherland and nation, spoke out freely and straightforwardly and extensively exchanged their opinions and views on the patterns and ways for realizing reunification of the motherland; on economy, trade, culture, and law across the strait; and on the obstacles existing in the development of cross-strait relations. All the scholars believed that the current exchange and contacts have strengthened feelings, increased mutual understanding, and further enhanced the belief that the Chinese nation will be revitalized, the country will be reunified, and the obstacles to cross-strait relations will be removed. With a rational and practical scientific attitude, a number of scholars made many useful opinions and suggestions for breaking the deadlock in cross-strait relations and promoting the normal development of cross-strait relations.

Ji Chongwei pointed out that reunification of the motherland accords with the will of the people and the general trend of the times. Because of the influence of special historic and realistic factors, particularly the artificial factors which have hindered the process of the reunification talks, the "three establishments and four exchanges [san tong si liu 0005 6639 0934 3177]," which the inhabitants across the strait have longed for, have not yet been realized. In the face of the situation in which both sides of the strait have their own expectations and have insisted on their own views, Ji urged the experts and scholars to continue to play a positive role in promoting cross-strait relations and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Lastly, Ji said that the grand project of the country's reunification is still at the stage of foundation laying. As

pointed out by a number of experts, such seminars should be held on the mainland as well as in Taiwan.

### Dispute Over Fishermen, Red Cross Officials

#### Red Cross Hopes for Visit

HK1408160391 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1301 GMT 14 Aug 91

[By Wang Jie (3769 2212) and Chen Liyu (7115 4539 1342)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Qu Zhe, Red Cross Society of China deputy secretary-general, said that in the few days he was kept in Hong Kong, he has all along kept contacts with relevant departments in Taiwan. Through communication, unanimity in the understanding of some issues has been basically reached, while further negotiations on other issues are under way. However, he is optimistic about the prospects for a solution to the incident. He expressed the hope that he could make the trip to Taiwan to visit the 18 fishermen at an earlier date with a fair and reasonable solution to the case.

Qu Zhe made the above statement at a tea party with reporters from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Mainland China sponsored by Huang Wenfang [7806 2429 2397], XINHUA Hong Kong Service Taiwan Affairs Department Director, and its deputy director Yue Meizhen [2867 5019 4176].

Qu Zhe said: Mr. Zhuang and I arrived in Hong Kong at noon on 12 August. With patience we had waited for notice from the Taiwan side regarding the permit of our entry into Taiwan. While we were waiting at the airport, Mr. Huang Wenfang called Mr. Chen Chang-wen on the telephone. Over the past few days, we have all along kept in contacts with Mr. Chen Chang-wen, negotiating with him on the issue of the Red Cross Society of China sending its personnel to visit the 18 fishermen. I am optimistic about the matter. But I am not certain just how much longer we will have to wait. Qu Zhe stated that there were misunderstandings of the Taiwan side in some issues; for example, regarding the task of our pending trip to Taiwan, the Taiwan side misunderstood that we were there to negotiate the case. Consequently, they said that to safeguard the independence of judicature, there was no room for negotiation. Through communication over the past few days, we have basically approached unanimity in understanding in this issue. We have repeatedly stated that we make the trip to Taiwan to visit the 18 fishermen seized by Taiwan, seven of whom have been indicted and put to trial in court, and 11 of whom were sent to Jinmen. Our chief purpose is to visit them and relay their families' condolences and letters as well as some clothes and things and recorded tapes from their dependents to them.

What we refer to in "finding a solution through negotiation" does not mean a solution to the case, but to find out about the whole incident aside from visiting the



fishermen concerned. This is sensible and reasonable. At the same time, we will express the views of mainland's relevant departments on this incident. They hope for a solution to this issue through negotiation on the basis of respecting facts and being fair and rational. We will express the above wishes when we arrive in Taiwan. Through contacts over the past few days, I find that the "Strait Exchange Foundation" has basically seen what we mean.

One issue that still awaits unanimity mainly concerns the 11 fishermen held in custody in Jinmen. The Taiwan authorities insist that there is not need to do so, for they have already been sent to Jinmen, and it is inconvenient to make a trip there. But, we believe that we should go and visit them. Before we left the hinterland, the Fujian branch of the Red Cross Society sent people to visit the 18 fishermen's dependents, who entrust the Red Cross Society to relay their letters, clothes, other items, and recorded tapes to the 18 fishermen. Should we fail to fulfill the task, we would fail to perform our duty. Now that they are free, it does not make sense that we do not visit them when we are in Taiwan. We still insist on that point and continue to negotiate with Taiwan's relevant departments. Qu Zhe believes that to visit the 11 fishermen is reasonable and sensible.

Qu Zhe emphasized: While calling on the fishermen, we also want to consult with the Taiwan authorities concerned on the form and time of the return of the 11 fishermen to the mainland. Mr Chen Chang Wen has agreed to this arrangement. The two sides' views on the return of the fishermen are close, but no consensus has yet been reached for the way in which we are to "call on" the fishermen.

Qu Zhe said: In brief, we feel optimistic, though we are not sure when we can leave for Taiwan.

After Qu Zhe's briefing, reporters present at the tea party raised questions one after another. A Taiwan reporter asked: Does the mainland side insist on meeting the 11 fishermen? Will it be accepted if the letters and clothes are delivered to them, not by you but by others, and they are contacted over the phone?

Qu Zhe said: We hold that the mission is finished only if we can meet them in person. We will not be satisfied if the letters and clothes are delivered to the fishermen by others. Contact over the phone can only be regarded as a form of indirect contact, since we cannot judge whether they are in good condition.

A reporter asked: Do you have any draft plan for the return of the 11 fishermen?

Qu Zhe replied: There are only a couple of ways to send the fishermen home, namely, the Taiwan side sends them back or we take them back by ship; they can return home either by sea or by air, but not by land, of course. As for the most reasonable form of return, the question can only be discussed when we meet our Taiwan counterparts; no decision can be made at this stage.

When answering reporters' questions, Qu Zhe emphasized again and again that the purpose of their visit to Taiwan is to convey to Taiwan the mainland side's will, but not to discuss the fishing boat dispute. He repeatedly explained that the content of the will to be conveyed is, first of all, to find out the facts, and second, convey the views of the mainland organization concerned on the 21 July Incident on the basis of facts, and express their hope that the Taiwan side will show respect for the facts, and will work with them to seek a solution to the case through consultations in a fair and rational manner.

Zhuang Zhongxi, the other representative of the China Red Cross attending the tea party, noted: The 11 fishermen under arrest in Jinmen were taken there by force by a Taiwan warship. Since they are innocent, it would be inappropriate to "repatriate" them according to the form of repatriation prescribed by the "Jinmen Agreement." They must not be treated as criminals. Therefore, we have to consult with the Taiwan authorities face to face on the form for returning these fishermen.

The tea party was held at the request of Taiwan reporters. Reporters from three Taiwan television services, the Taiwan Central Broadcasting Company, and several Taiwan newspapers made a special trip to Hong Kong to attend the tea party. Dozens of reporters were present at the party.

### Fishermen Describe Incident

OW1408161491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0813 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Report by XINHUA reporter Fan Liqing (5400 7787 7230) and ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Guo Weifeng (6753 0251 6912)]

[Text] Taizhong [Taichung], 14 Aug (XINHUA)—These two reporters went to the Taizhong detention center yesterday to visit six Mainland fishermen being kept there: Qiu Shi, Qiu Guorong, Qiu Qiangdu, Wu Qingyong, Wu Qingpin, and Cai Yinzhang.

On behalf of the other five, Wu Qingpin recounted how the 21 July dispute occurred. His story follows:

We have never experienced anything like this. We go to sea to catch fish. If we wanted to rob Taiwanese ships, why would we come all the way to this side of the strait since there were many ships operating along the Fujian coast? We are good people making a living from the sea. We are not robbers.

The incident occurred when it was 1500 or so on 21 July. Our boats, Minshiyu No. 2294 and Minshiyu No. 2295, were pulling up our nets at that time. Our boats were not moving. Both ships were facing toward the northeast, and the nets were being pulled up from our sterns. At this time, a Taiwanese boat was sailing northwesterly toward us from the southeast. Before it came close to us, we waved a bamboo pole, telling it not to come close to us because we were pulling up our nets. But the boat, the

Sanxincai, still sailed over our nets. Thus, the ropes of our nets could have been cut or lost, and we could have already lost as many as 20,000 yuan. After the Taiwanese boat got through, its net entangled with our nets, and our boats were towed by the Taiwanese boat. Our boats are double-net trawlers and ordinarily our two boats have to proceed and stop at the same time. Since we could do nothing at that time, the No. 2295 boat decided to start the engine first so it could get around to the side of the Taiwanese boat to let it know that our nets were entangled with its net and it should stop. But the Taiwanese boat tried to pull up its net and escape. At that time, our nets were still under water and we did not know the damage; however, if we decided to settle the damage with the Taiwanese boat after pulling up the nets and checking the damage, the Taiwanese boat would have been long gone. First, Taiwanese boats, which were everywhere in the vicinity at that time, are much faster than our boats. Second, since we were operating in the Taiwan Strait, if we let them go away, we could not ask anybody to pay for the damage. Thus we hooked up our boats with the Taiwanese boat and asked its captain to come over to discuss things and pay whatever damage it might have done. But they refused to do so and again tried to escape. Thus, there was only one alternative: taking the initiative to seek them out. Holding an axe, Wu Qingyong, captain of the No. 2295 boat, boarded the Taiwanese boat and looked for its captain. The axe was for self-defense and not for hurting anyone, because when Wu Qingyong went over alone to ask for reparations, he was afraid that crew on that boat might use force on him. Our captain asked the Taiwanese boat captain to come over, but he refused. Then we told the crew members on the Taiwanese boat that if they refuse to come over, we would take their belongings, because whom could we demand reparations once they go away? Then our men went over to the Taiwanese boat and took away one sextant, one television set, one videocassette recorder, one radio, 15 boxes of cassette tapes, three water buckets, some mineral water, and one cigarette lighter. Prior to taking those belongings, we told the Taiwanese boat captain that he should talk to the captain of the No. 2294 boat. Their escape was the only thing that worried us. Although we took their belongings, we did not have the authority to decide whether they should pay or how much they should pay. So we asked him to talk things over with the captain of the No. 2294 boat because we followed his orders, and if he chose not to demand reparations, we would return the goods.

After we took the goods, a man called Xiao Qingtai of the Taiwanese boat came over to our boat to make an inventory of the goods we took. We did not take any actions to restrain or stop him. We did not hurt him or badmouth him. All we wanted was compensation. Xiao Qingtai returned to his boat shortly afterward. Since two ships might collide on the high seas if they were too close to each other, we and the Taiwanese boat both wanted to separate for a while. We untied the rope slowly and let

our boats stay farther apart. After the separation, we both waited on the spot to see what damage had been done to our nets.

After we pulled up our nets and examined them, Cai Jiacheng, captain of No. 2294 boat, found that only minor damage had been done. So he steered the No. 2294 boat to the side of the Taiwanese boat and told its crew that the loss was minor. He also asked us to return the goods to the Taiwanese boat. Because our boat was over 50 meters away from the No. 2294 boat and the Taiwanese boat was between us, we could not hear clearly what he said. While we knew Cai Chengjia wanted us to return the goods to the Taiwanese boat, we did not know whether we should return all the goods or only some; therefore, we kept the sextant and returned everything else. At this time, another Taiwanese ship, which came to the aid of the Taiwanese boat, charged toward our No. 2295 boat. A man standing at the bow, holding dynamite sticks, acted as if he were going to bomb us. Seeing the ship's ferocity, we immediately tried to get away, fearing that we might be bombed and sunk by ramming. While the Minshiyu No. 2294 and the Taiwanese boat the Sanxincai, did not move, the other Taiwanese boat headed toward us with even greater speed and hit the stern of our No. 2295 boat. Before the collision, some crew members on our boat hurled a rice bowl at the Taiwanese boat. Except for the nine rice bowls for the nine crew members of our boat, we did not have any weapons. Later, the captain of the No. 2294 boat notified us to discontinue the quarrel, saying that the issues had been clarified and considered settled. The Sanxincai also notified its supporter not to intervene, saying that the dispute was over. Then, after the Taiwanese boat stopped ramming us, we returned the sextant to the captain of the No. 2294 boat. When he returned the equipment, the captain of the Taiwanese boat indicated that he wanted to pay for the damage. Cai Chengjia told him that all he wanted was a rope and nothing more. Xiao Qingshan, captain of the Taiwanese boat, said they did not have any rope. But he took out over 5,700 New Taiwan dollars and said he would give the money to us for reparations. Although Cai Chengjia said it was unnecessary, they threw the money over.

The dispute was thus settled. We went our own way and minded our own business. More than two hours later, after 1800, a Taiwanese naval ship headed toward us and fired at us indiscriminately. One of our crew members was hurt in the arm.

We had no intention to rob the Taiwanese boat. We did take its goods, but we did so because we wanted reparations from it. If we wanted to rob it, we would have taken a lot of the other valuable equipment, such as its radar or underwater television. Any of that equipment would be dozens of times more valuable than what we took. We took the belongings of the Taiwanese boat because we were afraid that it might escape. If we quarrel with other boats from Fujian, we can demand reparations after we return to Fujian; but in this, case it was a Taiwanese

boat. This means that if it managed to go away, there would be no way we could demand reparations.

At that time, one fishing boat from Fujian came to assist the mediation of the dispute. I do not know its number, but the name of its captain is Chen Aqing (it should be Chen Shiqing).

#### 'Special Feature' on Piracy

HK1408151591 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1252 GMT 14 Aug 91

["Special feature" by Li Hsiao-chun (2621 1321 6150)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The eye-catching case of the fishing boat Minshiyu is now being tried at the Taichung court, with the seven Mainland Chinese fishermen involved facing charges of "piracy." Is it appropriate for the Taichung court to hear this case? This point is open to question.

It is known to all that piracy is an extremely serious maritime offense. All governments regard this offense as a severe crime and inflict a heavy penalty upon the offender. According to Taiwan's criminal law, a culprit who is charged with piracy, if found guilty, will be sentenced to death. Therefore, special caution should be used in the verification of piracy, which includes the careful examination of the causes, motives, and actions of the suspect and the results of his act before legal proceedings are instituted against him. An analysis of the whole course of the dispute between the Mainland Chinese fishing boat Minshiyu and the Taiwan fishing boat San Hsin Tsai shows that the Taichung court's rash prosecution of the seven fishermen of the Minshiyu for "piracy" is open to challenge.

The Taichung local procuratorate on 31 July started a prosecution against Wu Yong and six other fishermen of the Minshiyu on the charge of piracy in accordance with the Taiwan Regulations for Penalty on Robbers and Bandits, accusing them of "attempting to loot in the sea." There are several questionable points:

First, the Taiwan side charged the Mainland Chinese fishermen for "attempting to loot," without carefully examining the motives involved in the 21 July incident. It seems that the procuratorate's decision is the outcome of negligence. In fact, the confession of the Mainland

fishermen points to the fact that when the incident occurred, the mainland fishermen were hauling the net; the Taiwan fishing boat ignored the signal sent by the Mainland fishermen and continued to move ahead; as a result, the nets of the two fishing boats got tangled up; so the Mainland fishermen boarded the Taiwan boat to ask for compensation for damage; and then they took something away from the San Hsin Tsai as compensation. The fishermen on San Hsin Tsai failed to explain an important cause for the incident, namely the real cause leading to Mainland fishermen taking action against Taiwan fishing boat, nor did the Taichung judicial court give a clear explanation. Nevertheless, the court asserted that the Mainland fishermen "are pirates taking the opportunity to pursue robbery." That deliberately disregarded the facts.

Second, it was true that Wu Yong [0702 0516] went on board the other party's boat with an axe and took something away from the boat. However, it was said they did it in self-defense, under the condition that the other party was unwilling to make good a loss and attempting an escape. They were compelled to hold some articles of the other party as sort of a pledge, and would return them as soon as a compensation was made through the two sides' negotiation. Should the behavior of Wu Yong and others be labelled piracy, that would leave much room for discussion.

Third, the Taichung Court indicted seven mainland fishermen including Wu Yong on the charge of "piracy" under the condition that the two parties concerned, the party on the Minshiyu and that on the San Hsin Tsai had given contradictory statements, with a rather wide gap, while hurriedly including the "July 21" incident in Taiwan's judicial process when the Mainland fisherman continuously claimed that they were wronged with insufficient "criminal" evidences. Thus, a possible simple maritime dispute has evolved into a "piracy" case. There is something irrational in the approach of handling the case.

The "July 21" incident is the first case of mainland fishermen being indicted by Taiwan's Ministry of Justice, and has roused great concern of people on the two shores of the strait. Taiwan's relevant departments should handle this case involving lives with genuine objectivity, fairness, and rationality; by no means should they do anything to hurt the feelings of the people on the two shores because of a careless approach.



## Reports on Taiwan Independence Groups

### To Move Headquarters to Taipei

OW1408134191 Taipei CHINA POST in English  
10 Aug 91 p 11

[“Taiwan Independence Group To Move to Taipei from U.S.”—headline]

[Text] A pro-Taiwan independence organization, outlawed by the government, plans to move their U.S.-based headquarters to Taiwan by October, according to a leading activist.

The former vice-chairman of the World United Formosans for Independence, Li Ying-yuan, said through a fellow activist that the group is preparing to establish its office in Taipei before the year-end elections.

Li slipped back into the island more than a year ago after living abroad for a number of years. While maintaining a low profile, Li plans to make public appearances when more key members return.

The group's chairman, Chang Tsan-hong, announced Wednesday that he hopes to return with the opposition Democratic Progressive Party Chairman Huang Hsin-chieh during October.

Huang is said to be meeting with Chang at a congregation of pro-independence activists in New York in late September.

In response to the announcement, a government official commented that although controls regarding political activists have been relaxed, key activists are still banned under the National Security Law.

Currently, 291 people are banned from entry, while the number of people denied entry since the lifting of martial law has gradually decreased, deputy director of Bureau of Entry and Exit Liu Peng-chun said.

Both the Nationalist government and the Communist regime warned against any move for independence as both seek reunification of Taiwan with China some day.

### Activists Threaten Violence

HK1408150891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT  
14 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug 14 (AFP)—Supporters of a pro-independence activist Wednesday threatened violence if police attempted to arrest independence activist Chen Wan-chen, who has been indicted for sedition by a Taiwan high court.

Police can expect heavy casualties if they attempt to arrest Chen or any other member of the outlawed Organization for Taiwan Nation-Building (OTNB), an organization volunteer said.

About 40 party activists have been in a state of “combat readiness” at the organization's offices since Tuesday, when a judge ordered Chen's arrest, the volunteer said.

Chen, who was indicted June 26 but has twice defied court summons, said she supported the effort.

“They (organization members) have prepared acid, gas bombs, powerful firecrackers and nails in the first and second floors of our office, and any unauthorized forced entry will warrant a dreadful result,” she said in a telephone interview from inside the building.

Outside, witnesses reported seeing as many as 100 policemen Wednesday morning.

OTNB members reportedly tested an explosive near the office, and one member of the organization said the test “was quite successful.”

Chen, 41, of the central county of Changhua, was charged with promoting a Taiwan independent of China and openly calling for rebellion against the government here.

She said the “objects” prepared by organization members were merely for self-defense, “the most basic right to which a human being is entitled.”

She did not think she could stop her supporters and had no intention of trying to do so, she added. “But we will not take the initiative in attacking, and we just want to show them what is self-defense.”

Resistance would serve mainly to demonstrate the ruling Nationalist (Kuomintang) Party rules repressively and does not permit freedom of assembly, Chen said.

The office is draped with banners reading, “Upholding the right to resist even if (we have to) die,” and “A bloody memory of the Taiwan Seoul.”

Members also used loudspeakers to warn nearby residents against helping police, and suggested they pack their belongings and be prepared to flee the area in the event of a bloody clash.

Earlier, Chen said authorities appeared to be trying even harder to arrest her than they did with the late dissident publisher, Cheng Nan-zong, who sealed the iron gate at his office building and set himself on fire to avoid arrest.

OTNB is a Taiwan branch of the outlawed U.S.-based World United Formosans for Independence (WUFI). On May 20, Chen displayed a WUFI flag outside her office and led a crowd in shouts of “Long live Taiwan independence and long live the Republic of Taiwan.”

Although they are rivals, independence for Taiwan is bitterly opposed by both the Taipei and Beijing governments.

China has repeatedly said it would not tolerate formal independence for the island, ruled by the Kuomintang government since it lost a civil war to the communists in 1949.

### PRC Claims of Support Called 'Laughable'

OW0808183391 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT  
 8 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 8 (CNA)—The following editorial appeared in Thursday's EXPRESS NEWS, a daily newspaper published by the Central News Agency.

#### Shameful and Laughable

A couple of weeks ago, we warned in this column that no one should misinterpret our assistance to the flood victims on the Chinese mainland as conferring legitimacy on the Peking Regime. Now it seems our warning was not unjustified, as Peking's People's Daily did exactly what we suspected the Chinese Communists would do. In a commentator's article on Aug. 2, the Communist mouthpiece called the donations from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan for the flood relief demonstration of "a strong cohesive force of the Chinese nation" which, it claimed, "stems from a high degree of trust that hundreds of millions of people have on the Communist Party of China and the people's government."

Our first reaction to the People's Daily article was one of anger, and an urge to shout "shame on you" at the People's Daily for making such a claim. But, on second thought, we find the article laughable, and realize that it betrays not only the shamelessness of the Peking Regime but also its fear for its own survival.

Everybody knows that the people in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao have rushed relief aid to the flood victims on the mainland out of compassion for their compatriots. They did so inspite of, not because of, their view of the Peking Regime which can only be described as one of contempt as evident in their reaction to the Tiananmen Square massacre a little more than two years ago. Any claim that the donations reflect a degree of trust on the Chinese Communists is shameful distortion of the lowest kind.

This, of course, is not the first time that the Chinese Communist Party has tried to usurp public and international sympathy for the mainland people to its own advantage. From the very beginning, the Chinese Communist Party tried to grab political power in the name of the people. It calls itself "the People's Republic" and its regime "the People's Government," even though the ordinary people have not been allowed to take an active part in the political process. The commentator's article in the People's Daily is merely another example of the Peking Regime's cynical exploitation of the people.

But we believe that the People's Daily article also reflects a fear on the part of the Peking Regime that the relief assistance from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao could bring the mainland populace closer to their compatriots in these three areas, and pose a threat to its survival. It steps in to take credit for the relief in order to prevent such a development.

But, as the saying goes, you cannot fool all the people all the time. After more than four decades under the communist rule, the mainland populace have become sophisticated enough to distinguish between truth and propaganda. Whatever the People's Daily may say, they know deep in their hearts who is responsible for the flood and who really cares for them. In this sense, the People's Daily article is merely the regime's whistle in the dark that only seems to calm its own fear.

### Mainland Affairs Council Head Outlines Policy

OW1408141591 Taipei Voice of Free China  
 in English 0200 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] Huang Kun-hui, chairman of the Executive Yuan's Mainland Affairs Council, said Tuesday the ROC's [Republic of China's] present mainland policy is geared toward asking Communist China to renounce the use of force in pursuing China's reunification and recognize Taiwan as a separate political entity. He said if Communist China can make breakthroughs in these aspects, the relationship between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait will be greatly improved. Under those circumstances, the ROC will also study the feasibility of government-to-government talks with Mainland China. The near-term goals of Taipei's guidelines for national reunification are as follows: the recognition of both sides as political entities under reciprocal terms; the promotion of private exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait; pushing ahead economic reform, freedom of speech, and democratic government on Mainland China; and resorting to peaceful means in the settlement of disputes across the Taiwan Strait.

### SEF, Beijing To Discuss Anti-Crime Efforts

OW1308124291 Taipei Voice of Free China in English  
 0200 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei is ready to discuss with Beijing issues related to a concerted bilateral effort to combat crime at sea. The ministerial-level Mainland Affairs Council will authorize the quasi-official Strait Exchange Foundation [SEF] to conduct initial negotiations with the Taiwan Affairs Office under Communist China's State Council.

Huang Kun-hui, chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council, said that such cooperation will serve the best interests of people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. He called it a mutually beneficial move to maintain safety and social order for both sides, and called for its implementation as soon as possible.

Huang's remarks came after Wang Chao-kuo [Wang Zhaoguo], director of the mainland's office, responded for the first time on 21 July to Taiwan's call for police cooperation in halting criminal activities in the Taiwan Strait. (Endal)

## Reports Continue on Red Cross Officials

### Mainland Office Explains Visit

OW1408141291 Taipei Voice of Free China  
in English 0200 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] The Taiwan Affairs Office of Communist China's State Council Tuesday morning held a press conference in Hong Kong to clarify the intent of two mainland Red Cross officials' visit to Taiwan. The two mainland Red Cross officials Chu Che [Qu Zhe] and Chuang Chung-hsi [Zhuang Zhongxi] had been scheduled to visit Taiwan on Monday to meet the seven fishermen awaiting trial here for charges of piracy. However, the two officials' entry visas were invalidated by Taipei during their stopover in Hong Kong. The mainland office stressed during the press conference that the two mainland Red Cross officials have no intention of interfering with Taiwan's judicial independence. The sole purpose of their visit is to meet the detained fishermen and investigate the alleged piracy incident in the Taiwan Strait. The office said there is a misunderstanding on Taiwan's part, and it hoped that after continued bilateral negotiations, Taiwan would grant the two mainland Red Cross officials the necessary travel documents as soon as possible.

### 'No Breakthrough' Seen

OW1508013891 Taipei China Broadcasting  
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
13 Aug 91

[Report by CBC reporter Chuang Hui-hsun, with portions recorded]

[Text] The question of a humanitarian visit to Taiwan by Chu Che [Qu Zhe] and Chuang Chung-hsi [Zhuang Zhongxi] of the Mainland's Red Cross Society has so far seen no breakthrough.

The Chinese Communists' Office on Taiwan Affairs sent a letter to Taipei at around 1930 yesterday [1130 GMT 13 August] evening, reiterating that Chu Che and Chuang Chung-hsi have no intention of negotiating the case with the Taichung District Court during their visit to Taiwan, and that they still want to meet the 18 fishermen.

However, the Mainland Affairs Committee [MAC] and Foundation for Exchange Across the Taiwan Strait [SEF] believe that we should not rule out the possibility of the Mainland side negotiating the case with our administrative authorities. Therefore, no breakthrough has been made on this case.

Chou Che-kai [Zhou Zhekai], director of the Chinese Communists' Taiwan Affairs Office, gave a press conference at the International Conference Hall in Beijing yesterday afternoon, declaring that the Mainland side does not intend to come to Taiwan to negotiate a solution to the Minshiyu case with the Taichung District Court. He also stated that the Mainland side never made any proposal for negotiating the case. However, the

Executive Yuan's MAC and SEF promptly cited concrete evidence to rebut Chou Che-kai's remarks.

At the press conference, Chou Che-kai once again expressed the wish to meet the 18 fishermen. Meanwhile, SEF Secretary General Chen Chang-wen disclosed that he had talked to Chu Che over the phone yesterday afternoon to repeat our side's position, and that both sides indicated a willingness to leave the communication channel open. Chu Che again told Chen Chang-wen his wish to meet the 18 fishermen, adding that he had brought along with him letters and video tapes from the fishermen's families. In response, Chen Chang-wen said SEF would give these articles to the fishermen.

SEF expressed a welcome for the open remarks by the Chinese Communists' Taiwan Affairs Office that it has never proposed negotiating the case. However, SEF still insists that the Chinese Communists clarify this position in a written statement. Following is a report filed by Chuang Hui-hsun:

[Begin recording] [Chuang Hui-hsun] According to SEF Deputy Secretary General Chen Jung-chieh, after a separation of four decades, misunderstanding is unavoidable between the two sides of the Strait on the process of seeking common ground while preserving differences. He added that the remarks by Chou Che-kai, director of the Chinese Communists' Taiwan Affairs Office, that it did not request negotiations of the case should make a good start for clearing up misunderstanding between the two sides. He hoped the Mainland side would clarify this position in a written statement to facilitate the visit to Taiwan by Chu Zhe and other people as soon as possible.

[Chen Jung-chieh] I have noticed that after a separation of four decades, it is unavoidable that their language is different from our current understanding of language in general. Their remarks today have basically cleared misunderstandings. This should be a good start.

[Chuang Hui-hsun] Chen Jung-chieh said: Although Chou Che-kai has clarified some misunderstandings, differences of views remain between the two sides. Nevertheless, SEF is still willing to suggest the government's relevant department take a course favorable for a smooth settlement of the case.

[Chen Jung-chieh] If Mr. Chu Che is unable to meet the fishermen during his stay in Taiwan, [words indistinct] SEF is willing to relay (?his wish) to the relevant authorities.

[Chuang Hui-hsun] Nevertheless, in response to Chou Che-kai's remarks that the Mainland has never requested negotiation of the case, Chen Jung-chieh cited the letters from the Chinese Communists' Office on Taiwan Affairs dated on 25 July and 3 and 11 August to show the Chinese Communists' intention for negotiations. Chen Jung-chieh read the 25 July letter as following:



[Chen Jung-chieh] The [words indistinct] incident should be resolved through negotiations by the competent authorities of both sides in a fair and reasonable manner and taking the facts into consideration.

[Chuang Hui-hsun] Furthermore, Chen Jung-chieh (?clarified) that in formal documents, our side has used such terms as handing over or sending back to describe the way of (?returning) the fishermen. The occasional use of repatriation is not referred to the repatriation provided in the Chinmen agreement, and is different from the repatriation of criminals and people who enter Taiwan illegally. We urge the Mainland side not to play the game of words. [end recording]

### Talks With Fishermen Arranged

OW1508090891 Taipei CNA in English 0827 GMT  
15 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 15 (CNA)—If Qu Zhe and Zhuang Zhongxi of the Mainland Chinese Red Cross want to meet with the 11 innocent mainland fishermen now on Quemoy Island, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) will arrange an "audio-video" session for them, SEF officials said.

The Peking State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office (TAO) has asked SEF to help arrange a meeting between the two mainland Red Cross workers and the 11 mainland fishermen to verify the latter's wish to return home.

SEF replied that there are "practical difficulties" in arranging a face-to-face meeting because Quemoy, a front-line island, is under special restrictions.

However, SEF said, telecommunication facilities can be used for Qu and Zhuang to talk directly with Cai Chengjia and 10 other crew members of two mainland fishing boats. Both the crew members and their boats have been sent to Quemoy for repatriation.

Peking, declining to receive the 11, has claimed that Taipei violated an agreement on repatriation between the Red Cross Societies on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. Taipei said returning the 11 innocent fishermen has nothing to do with the agreement, which deals with the repatriation of criminals and criminal suspects.

SEF told Tao that Qu and Zhuang will be welcome to visit Taiwan for three days once they drop their insistence on "negotiating" over the trial of seven mainland fishermen in Taichung, central Taiwan on charges of piracy.

Chen Jung-chieh, SEF deputy secretary general, said he remains optimistic about the visit here by the two mainland Red Cross officials who are now staying in Hong Kong awaiting their entry visas.

"We have made every effort in a friendly and cooperative manner, so we do not have any reason for pessimism," Chen said.

### Editorial on Dispute

OW1308194091 Taipei CNA in English 1432 GMT  
13 Aug 91

[Editorial published in EXPRESS NEWS, a CNA newspaper, on 13 August: "Where Might Is Master"]

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 13 (CNA)—Two workers of the Red Cross Society in Peking could not come to Taiwan yesterday for a visit with seven Mainland Chinese fishermen in Taichung [Taizhong] facing a public trial for piracy. Two reporters, who were supposed to accompany them, arrived as scheduled.

The two Mainland Chinese Red Cross workers could not come, because Taipei refused to give them entry visas. To be more exact, Taipei canceled the visas which had been granted them once. They at first applied for a "humanitarian" visit with the piscators and the visas were awarded. The cancellation took place only after they had changed their minds about the purpose of their visit. They now want to come to Taiwan to settle the "dispute."

The seven fishermen, along with eleven others, were arrested by Taiwan's coast guard off Taichung on July 21. All of them were charged with boarding and robbing a Taiwan fishing boat on that day. The charges against the eleven were dropped.

The authorities in Peking do not understand how justice is administered in an open society. Once a case is in process of [word indistinct] a free country, nobody can interfere, obstruct or otherwise try to exert any influence. No one in Taiwan can now negotiate a settlement of the case of the seven Mainland Chinese fishermen.

But something can be done about the seven defendants' eleven colleagues now on Quemoy. They were proven innocent and sent to the offshore island last week for repatriation back home. Peking seems reluctant to take them back. No permission for home-coming has been granted by the Mainland Chinese authorities.

And the two Mainland Chinese reporters are here, though the reason for their visit of news coverage does no longer exist. The Taipei authorities, however, allow them to come and stay for a better understanding of Taiwan.

All this points to the big difference across the Taiwan Straits. In Mainland China, might is master. Where might is master, justice is servant.

### Reports Continue on Status of Fisherman

#### Repatriation Urged

OW1008093191 Taipei CNA in English 0813 GMT  
10 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 10 (CNA)—Presidential Spokesman Chiu Chin-yi Friday urged mainland Chinese authorities to accept 11 "homesick" mainland fishermen now awaiting repatriation in kinmen.

Peking has repeatedly said it wants Red Cross officials to make a "humanitarian visit" to the fishermen in Taiwan. Now they have been sent to kinmen, close to the mainland. Peking should take them home as soon as possible, if it indeed cares about humanitarian values, Chiu said.

The 11, among 18 mainland Chinese fishermen brought to Taiwan July 21 on suspicion of robbing Taiwan fishermen, were freed after prosecution authorities dropped charges against them.

The Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), authorized by the government to handle civilian relations between both sides of the Taiwan Straits, sent the 11 homesick fishermen to kinmen Thursday, but Peking refused to accept them on the grounds that Taipei had "violated" an agreement on repatriation.

Chen Jung-chieh, SEF deputy secretary general, countered that helping the 11 return to the mainland has nothing to do with the kinmen agreement between the two Red Cross societies on the repatriation of criminals and criminal suspects.

Chen said that helping the 11 freed fishermen return to the mainland is not "forced repatriation."

#### Fishermen Petition for Return

OW1308031091 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation  
News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Eleven crew members from the Minshihyu fishing boat who were cleared of suspicion of piracy yesterday [11 August] petitioned for permission to sail back to the mainland by themselves and at their own risk. For reasons of safety, however, Ma Ying-jeou, vice chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council [MAC], has said that the council would not consent to this request and instead would wait for the Chinese Communists to escort them back.

Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] spokesman Chen Jung-chieh said: According to SEF personnel in Kinmen, the fishermen have been there for three days and miss their homes very much. Frustrated with waiting for mainland officials to arrive and escort them home, they have asked to sail back by themselves and at their own risk. They have submitted an official appeal by signing a joint petition drafted by one of the crew members.

Commenting on the Chinese Communists' allegation that we have violated the Kinmen Agreement by repatriating through Kinmen the 11 crewmen of the Minshihyu fishing boat who were cleared of suspicion of piracy, MAC spokesman Ma Ying-jeou yesterday made special note of the fact that there was a precedent in which we brought back through Kinmen a number of ranking Kuomintang army officers repatriated by the Chinese Communists in the 1960's. Since the Kinmen Agreement applies only to the repatriation of criminals and illegal immigrants, it cannot and should not apply to the 11 fishermen in question. We received a letter from

the Office of Taiwan Affairs of the Communist China's State Council accusing us of compulsorily repatriating the fishermen, who are not criminals, through Kinmen.

Meanwhile, the BBC and the Voice of America today also broadcast news related to the mainland Red Cross Society officials' visit to Taiwan. [passage omitted]

#### Piracy Trial Set

HK1308134991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT  
13 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug 13 (AFP)—Seven mainland Chinese fishermen detained here last month will be put on trial Wednesday for piracy, the presiding judge said.

"The hearing will be held (Wednesday) and we have reviewed the evidence, a fishing net... in order to determine whether the alleged crime was caused by a dispute over damage to the net," presiding judge Lin Ching-yen said in a telephone interview.

The affair has already put a strain on relations between China and Taiwan, with Beijing accusing Taipei of "harassment" of its nationals and harming relations between the two sides.

Two Chinese Red Cross officials who were to investigate the conditions under which the Chinese were being held were refused entry to Taiwan on Monday after Taipei said they had refused to agree to the ground rules for their visit. They were cooling their heels in Hong Kong hoping Taiwan would relent and let them in.

Two Chinese journalists who accompanied the officials were allowed into Taipei to interview the fishermen, the first such visit for more than four decades by mainland journalists to the nationalist territory.

Their visit produced the first Taipei-dated dispatch Tuesday to appear in the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY for more than 40 years.

The fishing controversy centres round the arrest of 18 Chinese who Beijing claim were ordinary fishermen and Taiwan alleges were pirates who robbed a Taiwan fishing boat.

Taiwan subsequently charged seven with piracy and have said the remaining 11 would be set free pending repatriation.

Prosecutors said the seven threatened Taiwan fishermen with an ax and a club and took cash and belongings from the Taiwan fishing boat as compensation for damage caused by the Taiwan fishermen.

The Chinese fishermen claimed their Taiwan counterparts cut their fishing net when it became tangled with the Taiwan boat's net, and that the Taiwan fishermen agreed to compensate for the damage.

Piracy carries a mandatory death sentence in Taiwan, but prosecutors recommended a sentence of 12 years in prison because the fishermen were unaware of the importance of the case.

Zou Zhekai, a spokesman for the Chinese state council's Taiwan affairs office, said Taipei's action in the affair had hurt "feelings between the two sides."

But Taiwan Premier Hau Pei-tsun said Tuesday that improving ties between the two countries was not a one-way street. Taipei was waiting for China to return "the favours" Taiwan has made to promote ties.

He said the decision to bar the Red Cross officials was not a small matter. It involved the "big principle of sovereignty and reciprocity," he said in his first public comment on the affair.

Meanwhile the two officials, Qu Zhe and Zhuang Zhongxi continued to sit it out in Hong Kong hoping that Taiwan would have a change of heart, Chinese sources in the British colony said.

Despite the political war of words, ties on the economic front moved ahead Tuesday with the announcement that Taiwan's Investment Commission had approved investment projects worth 8.63 million dollars in China by the island's major processed food manufacturer, President Group.

It was believed to be the largest Taiwan investment in the mainland by a single local company.

### Hearing Planned

OW1508093991 Taipei CNA in English 0855 GMT  
15 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 15 (CNA)— The Taichung District Court said it will hold a third hearing Aug. 23 on a case of alleged piracy in which seven Mainland Chinese fishermen are accused of robbing Taiwan fishermen.

The court made its decision Wednesday after cross-examinations of accused and accusers failed to yield any concrete conclusions.

The seven mainland fishermen, speaking Fukien dialect which the judges had difficulty understanding, insisted they were only demanding compensation from the crew of the Taiwan fishing boat San Hsin Tsai which had supposedly damaged their net.

Presiding judge Lin Ching-yen said many questions remained unanswered as to what really had happened on July 21, when the 18 mainland fishermen were brought to the Taichung Harbor, central Taiwan, on suspicion of robbing the Taiwan fishing crew.

In order to speedily settle the case, Lin said he will inspect the San Hsin Tsai, now moored at the harbor, this afternoon. "I hope the court can hand down a verdict on this case at an early date," he added.

### U.S. Cites Taiwan Ban on Pacific Fishing

OW1508100891 Taipei CNA in English 0858 GMT  
15 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 15 (CNA)— An agricultural official said Wednesday that the government will not tolerate Taiwan fishing boats illegally operating in the North Pacific restricted area, and he promised that the ships will be punished after they return to Taiwan in October.

Lee Chien-chiuan, director of the Council of Agriculture Fishery Department, said that 16 Taiwan fishing boats were operating in the North Pacific restricted area in July. After receiving reports of violations, the ROC [Republic of China] sent patrol boats to inspect the Taiwan fishing boats but found no evidence of illegal salmon poaching.

Lee said that the Taiwan fishing boats withdrew from the restricted area after being warned.

Under an agreement between Taipei and Washington, illegal high-sea driftnet operations in the North Pacific are not allowed.

Lee expressed the hope that the United States would not ban imports of Taiwan seafood to the U.S. simply because of the the incident.

In 1990, Taiwan shipped seafood worth 362.3 million U.S. dollars to the United States.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher said in Washington Tuesday that Taiwan and South Korea violated bilateral agreements with the United States forbidding illegal driftnet operations in the North Pacific.

Under the agreement, Mosbacher may recommend that President Bush restrict imports of seafood from Taiwan and South Korea.

### Reports on Fishery Agreement With Philippines

#### Philippines Official Speaks

OW0808181091 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
6 Aug 91

[Text] The Philippine Finance Secretary Estanislao and Governor of the Central Bank Cuisia arrived in Taiwan yesterday [6 August] to attend the annual meeting of the Sino-Philippine Economic Association.

(Anqus Domingo), director of the Philippine Immigration Bureau, also arrived in Taiwan yesterday morning. At the CKS International Airport, she said that one of the main goals of her trip here is to convey the message to the government of the Republic of China that the executive order signed by President Aquino recently is an assurance that the Philippines will carry out the Sino-Philippine fishery agreement effectively.



### Adherence to Accord Urged

OW0908122391 Taipei CNA in English 0742 GMT  
9 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 9 (CNA)—Vice Foreign Minister Chang Hsiao-yen Thursday urged the Philippines to abide by a fishery agreement it signed with the Republic of China in Taipei on July 7.

Chang made his call while meeting with Joaquin R. Roces, director of the Manila Economic and Cultural Office which represents Philippine interests in Taiwan in the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Chang told Roces that the Republic of China cannot accept Philippine President Corazon Aquino's Executive Order No. 473 because it conflicts with the provisions of the Taipei-Manila Fishery Agreement.

Aquino issued the executive order Monday allowing Taiwan fishing boats to pass through specified sea lanes in Philippine waters on their way to and back from the south Pacific. The order was tantamount to ratifying the Sino-Philippine agreement which went into effect Tuesday.

However, Aquino's executive order requires Taiwan fishing vessels to notify Philippine naval or coast guard authorities before they make innocent passage through the designated sea lanes in Philippine waters.

Chang said the prior notice requirement is unacceptable to the Republic of China because it does not comply with the fishery accord.

Noting that the pact was signed as a formal agreement between the two countries, Chang stressed that the Philippines must faithfully carry out its obligations. The Filipino presidential order should not go beyond the provisions of the accord, he added.

Chang said the Republic of China will not fulfil its duties under the agreement until after the Philippines grants innocent passage to Taiwan fishing boats and drops the controversial "prior notice requirement."

Under the first formal pact signed between the two countries in nearly two decades, Taipei will offer assistance in kind, including five fishing boats, to Manila.

Chang continued that Taipei will not consider signing an agreement with Manila on recruiting Filipino workers until after the fishery agreement is fully implemented.

In response, Roces said his country has neither intended to downgrade the accord to a mere "record of discussions" nor to change the name of the pact. He assured Chang that he will soon inform Manila authorities of Taipei's stance on the issue.

### Executive Order 'Unacceptable'

OW0908130291 Taipei China Broadcasting  
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
7 Aug 91

[Text] The Philippine Government has violated the Sino-Philippine fishery agreement by asking our fishing boats to inform the Philippine Navy or Coast Guard before sailing through the designated sea lanes. The Executive Yuan's Council of Agriculture [COA] yesterday [7 August] issued a statement terming the Philippines' request unacceptable. The COA has decided to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] to lodge a protest through diplomatic channels. The statement also notes that the Philippine executive order conflicts with the agreement, and that our country will abide by the agreement on sea lanes and the memorandum on cooperation in agriculture and fishery.

Chiu Mao-ying, COA spokesman and vice chairman, said: The Philippine request will cause technical problems in enforcing the Sino-Philippine fishery agreement because it is not covered by the document. Under such circumstances, we will lodge a protest with the Philippine Government through diplomatic channels and declare our intention to abide by the agreement.

Chiu Mao-ying stated: We issued the statement to the Philippine Government on the basis of consensus between the MOFA and the COA. The MOFA has drafted a protest message to be cabled to the Philippines. (Domingo), director of the Philippine Immigration Bureau, yesterday said: Provisions in the Sino-Philippine fishery agreement remain unchanged despite the change in the document's name. President Corazon Aquino has issued an executive order asking all relevant agencies to enforce the agreement. Hence, the agreement remains unchanged in terms of substance.

(Domingo) yesterday called on Chao Shou-po, chairman of the Council of Labor Affairs, to discuss the issue of bringing in the Philippine workers. She gave a copy of the executive order bearing President Corazon Aquino's signature to Chao Shou-po. She said that she did not want to come empty-handed.

### Problems With Pact Detailed

OW0908131791 Taipei China Broadcasting  
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
7 Aug 91

[Text] The executive order issued by the Philippine president attempts to tinker extensively with the Sino-Philippine [fishery] agreement, which the Republic of China and the Philippines clearly interpret differently. This will cause enforcement problems. Given the vague state of affairs, it is still unclear how fishing boats should sail through the designated sea lanes. (Kung Pang-hua) has filed the following report:

[Begin recording] [(Kung)] The executive order issued by the Philippine president attempts to tamper with things

by setting provisions not outlined in the agreement signed with us. In particular, the Philippines has asked our fishing boats to inform its Navy before sailing through the designated sea lanes, and to comply with its maritime, entry and exit, and customs laws. Moreover, the Philippines has authorized its Navy to oversee and inspect our fishing boats. These contradict the original text of the Sino-Philippine agreement.

Chiu Mao-ying, vice chairman of the Council of Agriculture [COA], said that different interpretations of the agreement by the two sides will cause enforcement problems in the future. [Chiu recording] The two countries have different interpretations. We would tell our fishermen that it [prior notice] is unnecessary, but they would say that they are just following their president's order. We must express our views on these differences. Of course, our views will be in the form of a protest. [end Chiu recording]

Vice Chairman Chiu Mao-ying declined to comment when asked if a protest will effectively gap the interpretational bridge between the two sides, how the Philippines' enforcement of the Sino-Philippine agreement by executive order will affect our fishermen's rights, and how we should lodge a protest.

Whether our fishermen can sail through the designated sea lanes without worrying about any actions from the Philippines is questionable. Our authorities have repeatedly reiterated that the agreement has taken effect, and that fishermen can navigate the designated sea lanes. However, substantial conflicts have arisen from the Philippine executive order about the use of sea lanes. (Chen Chao-fa), director of the COA's maritime and fishery section, said: Although we have advised fishery associations of the sea lanes' locations, we still have not conducted publicity about them among fishermen. The Eastern Harbor Fishery Association has expressed misgivings about urging fishermen to use the sea lanes for fear of causing accidents.

Although our government has said that it plans to lodge a protest with the Philippines, we doubt whether the Philippines will respond sincerely to our stance. The current vague situation suggests that fishermen's rights to sail at sea still have to be secured effectively. [end recording]

#### Foreign Minister on Ties

OW1008084891 Taipei CNA in English 0802 GMT  
10 Aug 91

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 10 (CNA)—Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien said Friday that there is still ample room for the Republic of China [ROC] and the Philippines to develop economic and trade relations.

Speaking at a luncheon for participants of the 6th joint meeting of the Chinese-Philippine Business Council and the Philippine-Chinese Business Council in Taipei, Chien said that Taiwan's investments in the Philippines

have passed 140 million US dlrs, making it the second largest investor in the southeast Asian country.

Chien urged local enterprises to increase their investments in the Philippines in order to further promote trade relations between the two countries.

The trade meeting between Chinese and Philippine officials closed Friday afternoon.

Later in the day, Chien met with Andrea Domingo, commissioner of the Philippine Commission on Immigration for an exchange of views on the illegal entry of Philippine workers into Taiwan.

Domingo told Chien of the Philippine position on a fishery pact signed between the two countries July 7.

Domingo said that the Philippine Government is determined to abide by the fishery agreement and stressed that Philippine President Corazon Aquino's executive order issued Monday requiring fishing vessels to notify Philippine naval or Coast Guard authorities before they make innocent passage through Philippine waters was directed to all foreign vessels. Taiwan fishing boats are not subject to the regulations because the two countries have already signed a fishery pact.

Chien said that his ministry will convey the ROC's stance on the issue to the Philippine Government through Joaquin R. Roces, director of the Manila Economic and Cultural Office which represents Philippine interests in Taiwan in the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Roces will be asked to submit a formal explanation.

#### Aid to Philippines Suspended

OW1208090891 Taipei Voice of Free China  
in English 0200 GMT 10 Aug 91

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the Philippines for a clarification and correction regarding the discrepancy between the ROC [Republic of China]-Philippine fishery agreement signed 7 July and an administrative order recently issued by Philippine President Corazon Aquino. The ministry said the ROC would put on hold the various aid programs earlier promised to the Philippines before Manila responds to the matter positively.

In addition, a ranking official with the Council of Agriculture said the council takes the same position with the Foreign Ministry. Until Manila moved to revise the presidential administrative order, the ROC would not carry out the aid packages for the Philippines listed in the fishery agreement. The ROC promised in the accord to send Manila some fishing vessels, dispatch an agricultural mission there, and help improve some of the fishing harbors.

#### Agreement Status Undecided

OW1408022691 Taipei China Broadcasting  
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
12 Aug 91

[Text] The Philippines has yet to give the Republic of China [ROC] a written reply to the question of status of the Sino-Philippine Fishery Agreement in the Philippine Government. (Rosuz), the Philippine Representative to the ROC, who repeatedly assured the ROC Government that the Philippines has absolute sincerity in carrying out the agreement, has decided to leave for the Philippines tonight to press for a written undertaking. He is expected to hand the document to the ROC Government on 16 August. (Rosuz) said before departure that the ROC need not worry about that.

#### Argentina Releases Taiwan Fishing Boat

OW1108030091 Taipei China Broadcasting  
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
8 Aug 91

[Text] The Kaohsiung City-registered (Long-wei 866) fishing boat and its crew, being fired upon by the Argentine Navy and detained thereafter, have been released after the fishing company appealed to a court in Argentina by presenting a bank's letter of guarantee, a measure that was first taken by a Taiwan company. They are scheduled to return to Kaohsiung Port in mid-September. Please listen to (Li Tai-long)'s report:

[Begin recording] [(Li Tai-long)] According to (Lin Sheng-chieh), owner of the (Long-wei 866) fishing boat, though the Argentine Navy accused the fishing boat of sneaking into Argentine waters and the Argentine court initially ruled that the fishing company pay \$600,000 in fines, the court, however, agreed to release the fishing boat and its crew upon receipt of a bank's letter of guarantee, after the fishing company expounded on the situation. Therefore, despite the fact that the case is still at the stage of appeal, the (Long-wei 866) fishing boat has actually been released and is scheduled to arrive in Kaohsiung Port on 20 September. (Lin Sheng-chieh) indicated that the conditions are favorable to our side, and the fishing company has lodged an appeal to the

court. He estimated that the chance of winning the case is 80 percent. Here is his analysis:

[(Li)] When will the fishing boat return home?

[(Lin)] Approximately on 20 or 22 September. We believe that our chance of winning this case is over 80 percent, because the record on their logbook has been cut out and reattached to the logbook and undated. The record on the logbook should be kept in sequence. Therefore, the record reattached to their logbook could be forged. Moreover, the man who shot at us was given the title of artilleryman. In the court, the artilleryman said he had killed a man. Thus, he should be responsible for the crime. However, the navy said this man had mental problem in order to exempt him from the responsibility for the crime. Why would the navy put this man on duty if they knew he was a criminal and was suffering from a mental problem?

[(Li)] The Kaohsiung City-registered (Long-wei 866) fishing boat was shot by the Argentine Navy, causing a crewman's death, while conducting operations at sea near Argentine waters in March. After the accident, the fishing boat was detained at (Deseado) Port in Argentina.

This is a report by (Li Tai-long), reporter for the China Broadcasting Corp, in Kaohsiung. [end recording]

#### Atomic Energy Council Views Radiation Leakage

OW0908122891 Taipei Voice of Free China  
in English 0200 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] Officials of the Atomic Energy Council Wednesday [7 August] began to investigate the Atomic Energy Research Center in Taoyuan County, where radiation leaked for the first time in 20 years on Monday [5 August], injuring three operators, sources said.

One operator was exposed to radiation exceeding the maximum amount allowed in one year, while two others also suffered exposure to a smaller amount of radiation, emitted from a cracked container holding a radiation source, a center spokesman said.

The lab will conduct an experiment on cobalt-60 in the water, the main protector in the radiation when the accident occurred, the spokesman said. The Atomic Energy Council has requested a temporary halt to experiment of the center, while it investigates the accident.



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